THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXIX—No. 262 ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1907.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BEE A-BUZZING IN THE BONNET OF BEVERIDGE

Hoosier Senator Has Let Loose Small Presidential Boom for Himself.

CLAIMS TO BE MARKED WITH ROOSEVELT BRAND

The Chicago Post, Which Is the One Organ Committed to Support of Beveridge, Says He Is Only Available Man for the Nomination.

By John Corrigan.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—(Special.) Senator Albert Jeremiah Beveridge wants to be the republican nominee for the presidency in 1908. This desire is no new development in the Beveridge mind, but that there should be authoritative announcement of the fact, is news. It is also news that Senator Beveridge believes himself entitled to the support of the tariff revision element of republicans.

Of course, Senator Beveridge has not come out in the open with a declaration of his candidacy. He could not if he would, for the exigencies of Indiana politics demand that there must be semblance of loyalty to the already-announced candidates from that state. There has been no lack of this semblance of loyalty, but beneath the surface there are indications of a desire on the part of Indiana's senior senator to antagonize the "boom" of Indiana's vice president, and all in the interest of presidential hopes which he himself is nursing.

Sprung by Beveridge Organ.

The one real Beveridge organ of the middle west, perhaps it enjoys the distinction of being the only one in the country, is The Chicago Post. Between the proprietor of that newspaper and Senator Beveridge there exists the closest kind of personal and political friendship. When The Post speaks of Beveridge, it speaks by the card. This is well understood in Indiana. Therefore it was with no little surprise that Hoosier politicians read in The Post the other day what is regarded as an inspired announcement that if it expects to win, the republican party must discard all other candidates, and make Senator Beveridge its standard-bearer for 1908.

This sudden throwing off of the mask, if it can be called that, came directly upon the heels of the announcement that Senator Beveridge is to be the republican champion in a magazine debate upon political issues, in which Mr. Bryan will speak for the democrats. The Beveridge papers have announced that his selection for this important duty was made by no less a person than President Roosevelt. There are a good many republicans in and out of congress who do not hesitate to express their doubts that Mr. Roosevelt had anything to do with selecting Mr. Beveridge to act as Mr. Bryan's antagonist, but the Beveridge press bureau is busily engaged in exploiting the contrary view.

The Boomlet Let Loose.

However that may, the fact of Mr. Beveridge being thus pitted against Mr. Bryan was excuse enough, apparently, for the close friends of the Indiana senator to start going a Beveridge "boomlet." It is not conceivable to Indiana politicians, who are familiar with the close relationship between The Post and Senator Beveridge, that the friendly organ would have come out with what is practically an announcement of Beveridge's candidacy, unless this was either directly inspired by the senator himself or willingly acquiesced in. And this is very likely to stir up all sorts of strife between the two factions of Indiana republicanism which have recently been dwelling together in peace.

The Post bases its Beveridge boom on the idea that the masses of republicans are not going to be satisfied with a presidential candidate who in any sense belongs to the element which Nick Longworth has christened "the reactionaries." Nor are they going to be satisfied with mere high-sounding endorsement of President Roosevelt's policies. Root, Taft, Fairbanks, Cannon—all others who have been mentioned fall short of the required standard.

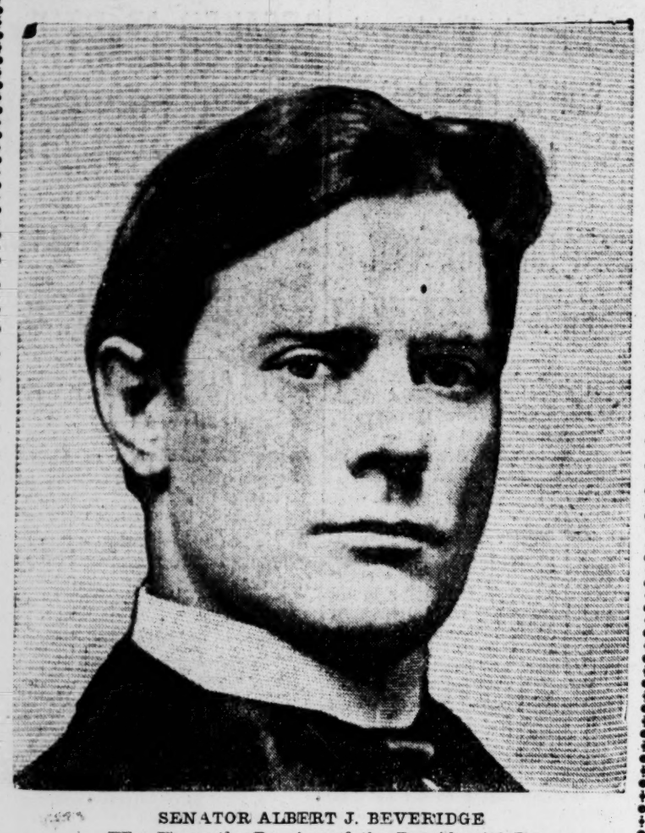
"The men who presume to speak for the party," says the Beveridge organ, "have given prominence as a candidate to no man who is known by the people not to be in thorough sympathy with the administrative views of Theodore Roosevelt." Everybody, accordingly, is swept from consideration save only Beveridge.

"Senator Albert J. Beveridge," says the organ, "is the one republican of national prominence from whom his party followers need no assurance that he will continue the work of the present chief executive and carry it on in the spirit in which it has begun."

Tied to Teddy's Coat Tails.

Then the organ proceeds to tie Senator Beveridge to President Roosevelt's coat tails. He is pictured as "one of the few republican senators who stood with the president from beginning to the end in unyielding support of his railroad rate legislation;" he is given all credit for the meat inspection legislation; his child labor bill is cited as evidence of additional right to claim leadership of the Roosevelt hosts. "He is a protectionist," the organ declares, "and yet he was one of the first of the republicans to tell the stand-patters that they must stand aside."

Bold prediction is made that the convention of 1908 will rise as one man and demand Beveridge. Senator Beveridge says that Secretary Wilson recently told him that unless he out-argued Bryan in their magazine debate, Bryan would be elected president. Secretary Wilson, it is understood, did not set forth the corollary to that proposition—that if Beveridge gets the better of the debate, he will be the next president—but Senator Beveridge evidently nurses that conviction to his soul.



SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE
Who Hears the Buzzing of the Presidential Bee.

MEN GUARDED TO SAVE THEM FROM OHIO MOB

Two Wandering Artists in Danger of Being Lynched at Marietta.

Marietta, Ohio, March 3.—A lynching seemed imminent here early this evening when a large crowd of people surrounded the city jail, where Walter W. Savage, of Syracuse, N. Y., and his accomplice, Andy Coruthers, were imprisoned.

Savage is an advertising sketch artist, and has been here about a week occupying a window in the Dimes Savings Society building. He has made a specialty of getting young girls to allow him to make their pictures.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon he had six young girls, between the ages of 12 and 14 years of age, in his room, gave them whisky, wine and beer, and administered some kind of drug.

At 6 o'clock this evening the police discovered that something was wrong, and upon investigating found all six of the girls unconscious, lying on the floor. The girls and the two men, Savage and Coruthers, found in the room, were taken to the city jail.

Physicians were summoned, and made an examination of the girls, and administered remedies, which caused them to vomit, and at 7 o'clock they had partly regained consciousness. The girls claim that the men forced them to drink. The physicians are convinced that two of the girls are the victims of an attempted assault, and at this time are in doubt as to the others, as they have not as yet completely recovered from the effects of the drug.

Under guard of the entire police force the men were rushed to the county jail, which is on the fifth floor of the court house building.

The sheriff and his deputies, assisted by the police, are guarding the two prisoners, and at this time it seems that a lynching will be averted, although the feeling of the populace is very intense.

NO HOPE IS NOW EXPRESSED

For Chief and Policeman Shot by Negro.

Wilmington, N. C., March 3—A telephone message from Fayetteville tonight says that Chief of Police A. Chason and Policeman Buckingham, who were fatally wounded by the negro Tom Walker, who at the same time killed Policeman Lockamy in a raid on a blind tiger there last night, are still living, but no hope is entertained for either.

The negro, Walker, captured last night at Dunn, N. C., was taken this morning by Sheriff Watson and deputies to Raleigh, for safe-keeping. He will be returned to Fayetteville in two weeks for trial in the state courts for murder. It is believed that if he were brought to Fayetteville now he would be dealt with summarily.

TO CONFER WITH CANADA.

Postal Questions to Be Discussed by Authorities.

Washington, March 3.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has directed Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberber and H. M. Bacon, of the third assistant postmaster general's office, to proceed to Ottawa, Canada, and confer with the postal administration of that country with reference to questions which have arisen between the two administrations covered by postal treaty, with a view to a satisfactory adjustment.

Congressmen Going to Panama.

Washington, March 3.—About fifty senators and representatives will leave Washington March 6, on the steamer Alliance on a tour of inspection of the Panama canal zone. The tour will last until March 16.

NEW CEMETERY NOW PROPOSED BY BROUGHTON

Declares Oakland and Westview Lots Too Expensive for Majority of Citizens.

"One of Atlanta's most crying needs is a cemetery where the common people of this city can bury their dead without incurring the prohibitive expense which at present prevails," said Dr. Len G. Broughton in an interview with a Constitution reporter yesterday afternoon and later in his prelude last night.

Dr. Broughton had not read the article in Sunday's Constitution detailing Councilman Taylor's views on the cemetery question, but in many respects his views were those of Mr. Taylor.

"I had a long talk with Mr. Taylor," continued Dr. Broughton. "I agree with him that something ought to be done to improve Oakland cemetery. I think that Potter's Field should be planted with grass, walks laid out, and a simple shaft erected bearing the inscription, 'TO OUR UNKNOWN DEAD.' The cost would not necessarily be great, and all that would be required would be to make the spot look in keeping with the rest of the cemetery.

"I am told there is a formidable list of names of persons who have lots for which they have not paid. These persons should be made to pay, and in cases where they do not, those sections of lots not occupied by graves should be placed on the market and sold.

"The money coming from these sales should be used in part to pay for the purchase of land for a new cemetery where the common people—and by that I mean that 75 per cent of our population which is the bone and sinew of the community—can be buried in a befitting manner.

"Such a cemetery should not be remotely situated. It should be laid out tastefully. Shrubs and plants should be set out and the place be made as attractive as possible consistent with a moderate outlay. It should be a place where the poor could be appropriately buried without any of the elements of charity being intruded or suggested.

Is Very Greatly Needed.

"I cannot stress the importance of such a cemetery too strongly. Consider for a moment: Seventy per cent of our population is composed of working people and people making small incomes. When death occurs in one of these families it entails a large expense on the living—an expense so great under the present circumstances that those bearing it have to pinch and save or deny themselves, and even then struggle along for years under a heavy burden. Death places upon remaining members of a family an awful burden.

"These people of whom I speak are good people. Never for one moment would they bury their dead in a poor lot; they would struggle and deprive themselves and suffer silently under the larger prices demanded by Westview cemetery.

"You would be surprised to know the interest which has been aroused in this subject since the first article appeared in The Constitution. The whole city is aroused and I think a movement to buy a new cemetery and to improve Oakland as much as possible would meet with the unanimous support of two-thirds of the people in Atlanta.

"I think Councilman Walter Taylor is on the right tack in regard to his improvements at Oakland, although I did take occasion to criticize the removal of paupers in strong terms."

SENATOR CLAY IS APPOINTED

On Commission to Investigate the Postoffice Department.

Washington, March 3.—Vice President Fairbanks today appointed Senators Penrose, of Pennsylvaia; Carter, of Montana, and Clay, of Georgia, to represent the senate on the joint commission to make an ivestigation into the business system employed by the postoffice department.

SPOONER TIRES OF U. S. SENATE AND HE QUITS

Resignation of Wisconsin Senator Comes as Complete Surprise.

SPOONER MADE SACRIFICE BY STAYING IN SENATE

At Least That Is the Reason He Gives for His Resignation. President Roosevelt Expresses Himself in Terms of Regret.

Washington, March 3.—Senator Spooner has written a letter to Governor Davidson, of Wisconsin, tendering his resignation as a senator of the United States to take effect May 1 next. The letter was dated yesterday, but the fact that such a letter had been written or that Mr. Spooner contemplated resigning did not become known in the senate until late today, when it created great surprise, and the Wisconsin senator at once found himself the subject of many anxious inquiries.

Sacrifice to Stay in Senate.

To all he replied that his mind was fully made up. He had found, he said, that to continue in his present position would require a sacrifice on his part that he could not justify himself in making. In reply to questions he said he would resume the practice of law, but declined to say whether he would be located in Wisconsin. He did say, however, that he would continue to be a citizen of that state as long as he lives.

Vice President Fairbanks was one of the few public men to be made acquainted with Mr. Spooner's plans before he wrote his letter. The knowledge came to him through the personal confidence of the senator, but the latter made no official communication on the subject to either the senate or its presiding officer. The law does not require that a resigning senator should do more than Mr. Spooner has done, but some senators who have resigned have given notice to the senate.

Roosevelt Expresses Regret.

On being informed of Senator Spooner's resignation, the president made the following statement:

"I cannot sufficiently express my regret at Senator Spooner's resignation. We lose one of the ablest, most efficient, most fearless, and most upright public servants the nation has. Four years ago I knew the extreme reluctance with which Senator Spooner finally consented to serve in the senate, and year by year since I have feared that he would resign, as he finally has resigned, for I know that every year of his stay in public life has been a direct financial loss, which he could ill afford. I understand fully the senator's feeling that he cannot longer stay in the public service at such cost, not only to himself, but to his family; and much as I regret his resignation, I am most sincerely grateful that he has been willing to serve so long. He has been in his life a gallant soldier, a trained public servant of the highest standard of ability and faithfulness, and at all times an American citizen who did his whole duty."

SPOONER'S RESIGNATION SURPRISE TO WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis., March 3.—The announcement from Washington that United States Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, had sent his resignation to Governor James O. Davidson, to take effect on May 1 next, came as a complete surprise throughout Wisconsin.

Governor Davidson, when communicated with over the long distance telephone this afternoon, said he had not yet received the resignation and could hardly believe it to be true. As to Senator Spooner's successor, Governor Davidson said that it would be left to the present legislature, which is now in session, and probably would be on May 1, to elect a successor to fill the unexpired term, which would end March 4, 1909, or two years hence. Governor Davidson would not talk for publication at this time as to Senator Spooner's successor further than to say he presumed that some of the Wisconsin congressmen, naming Cooper and Esch, who were candidates for the senatorship at the time Senator LaFollette was elected to succeed Senator Quarles, would again enter the field. Governor Davidson said he would not be a candidate for the high office at this time.

Gossip as to Successor.

Lieutenant Governor W. D. Connor, of whom mention has been made at various times as a possible successor to Senator Spooner when his term expired, expressed surprise at the news of the senior senator's resignation, but was not prepared at this time to make a statement.

Isaac Stephenson, the multi-millionaire lumber king of Marinette, who was also a candidate when Senator LaFollette was chosen two years ago, said that while he was not prepared to make a statement at this time as to Senator Spooner's successor, he knew of no one who would refuse such a high office if it were tendered him.

Lively times are expected in the Wisconsin legislature from now on and it is expected that before many hours elapse there will be many candidates in the field for the unexpired term of Senator Spooner.

It is believed that Senator LaFollette will bring his influence to bear among his adherents in the legislature to elect some one of his choice. Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, and former Speaker Irvine L. Lenrott, of Superior, are among LaFollette's staunchest supporters and it is believed not unlikely that the junior senator will favor one of these.

STAID SENATORS IN A ROAR AS CARMACK FILIBUSTERS

Tennesseean Convulses Colleagues by His Fight on Ship Subsidy Measure.

TILLMAN ALSO ADDS TO SENATE'S LAUGHTER

South Carolina Man Works Off a Pun on the Subject—Senators Evidently Relished the Plan of Democrats to Talk the Bill to Death.

Washington, March 3.—Beginning at 11 o'clock today by far the larger part of the session of the senate was devoted to a filibuster by the democratic senators against a ship subsidy bill as it passed the house, and when the senate adjourned a few minutes before midnight, the bill was still pending, but it was facing the absolute certainty of failure with the close of the congress at noon tomorrow. Speeches intended for no other purpose than to kill time were made by Senators Carmack, Dubois, Overman, Newlands and others, who frankly confessed their intention of defeating consideration of the measure.

When the recess was taken at 11:40 the friends of the bill had given up all hope of securing any shipping legislation during the present session.

Senators Relished "Filibuster."

Never before has the senate appeared to relish so much an attempt to kill legislation by filibustering methods. Mr. Carmack, as director of the minority movement, against the bill, kept the members convulsed with his sallies, and at no time did he try to hide the fact that his effort was a filibuster pure and simple. He scorned subterfuge and at the outset of his remarks came into the open by addressing himself principally to the term "filibusterers," which Mr. Gallinger only yesterday applied to the democratic senators who have undertaken to defeat the measure.

First, Mr. Carmack devoted himself to an indorsement of Webster's dictionary as an authority on orthography and definition, and said that if the senate had any doubt that this work was an authority, he would bring it in and ask that passages from it be read at the desk.

After reading Webster's definition of "filibusterer," with its varying uses and synonyms, Mr. Carmack said that the remark of Mr. Gallinger had branded him as "a marauder, a pillager, a buccaneer, a sea robber, a freebooter and a pirate upon the seas"; in fact, he said, "I have been accused of almost everything except appendicitis. So branded I am to be retired from this body and sent to my home, for I cannot defend myself by attacking the character or the credibility of the senator from New Hampshire. I cannot credit his truthfulness, and therefore I cannot discredit him at all."

Made the Senators Shout.

When he had spoken for about forty-five minutes, with the obvious purpose of killing time, Mr. Carmack paused, looked at his watch and remarked:

"Well, I see I must be hurrying along." At this the senators on the floor shouted their amusement.

To give Mr. Carmack a rest, Mr. Dubois asked to be permitted to read from a very interesting document on the subject of ship subsidy, and Mr. Spooner protested that, as Mr. Carmack was in so great a hurry to conclude, it would not be fair to interrupt him. The Tennessee senator, however, said he was sure that any contribution Mr. Dubois made would be valuable, and he should be glad to permit it to be read and incorporated in the body of his remarks. Mr. Dubois then read at length, and when he had concluded a very technical paragraph, to which few senators paid any attention, Mr. Carmack asked that the last paragraph be repeated, as he regarded it of great importance. Laughter followed, and as Mr. Dubois sat down Mr. Gallinger interrupted to reply, he said, to what he thought had been an unwarranted attack upon him.

At this juncture a colloquy occurred between Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Carmack over the definition of the word filibuster, as given by different dictionaries, and the latter charged that Mr. Gallinger had simply been trying to "filibuster according to his own definition of the word."

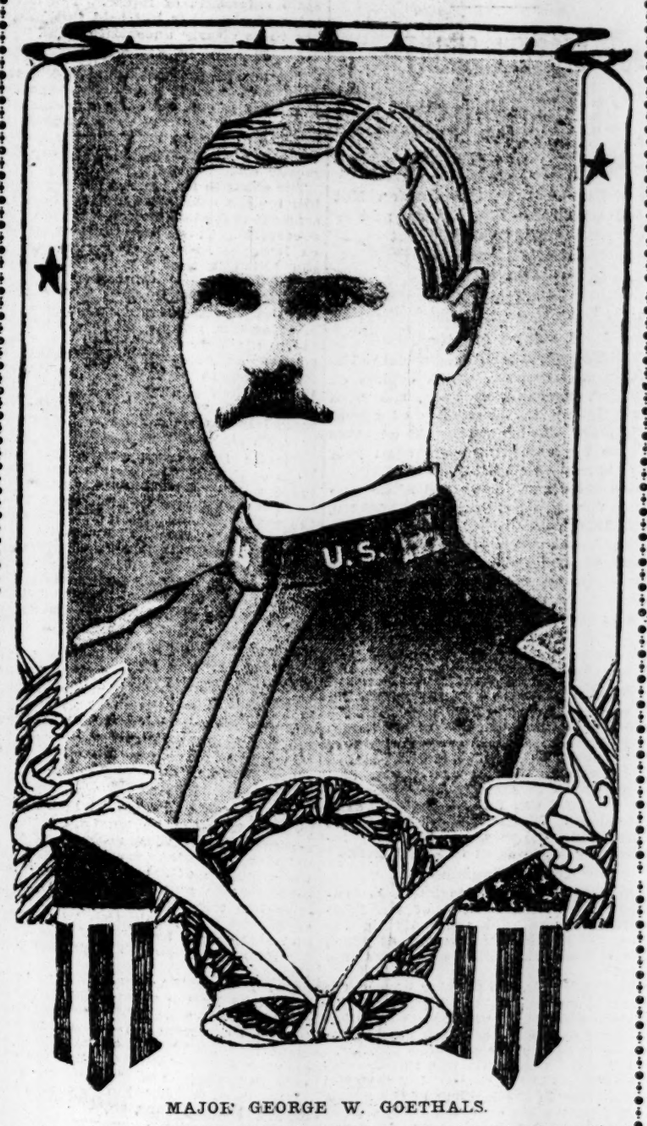
Subsidy Bill a Looting Measure.

Charging that the pending measure was for the purpose of "looting the treasury," Mr. Carmack referred to the bill as voting a "subvention," and Mr. Lauren asked the difference between "subsidy" and "subvention." Mr. Carmack answered, "subsidy by any other name smells as bad."

Mr. Carter added to the spirit of levity by interrupting the reading of letters from shipbuilders by Mr. Overman, who was giving Mr. Carmack a respite.

"I want to know," said Mr. Carter, "what, if any, dictionary is used in

TWO OF THE CANAL ENGINEERS.



MAJOR GEORGE W. GOETHALS.

He graduated from West Point in 1880; served under Colonel Merrill at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the construction of dams, dykes and locks; on duty at West Point in the department of civil and military engineering, after which he was in charge of the Mussle Shoals canal, Tennessee river, and began the construction of the Colvert Shoals canal, designing and contracting for the twenty-six-foot-lift lock at Riverton; instructor of practical military engineering at West Point, and in charge of the engineer work of the Newport district until selected for the general staff in 1903.



MAJOR WILLIAM LUTHER SIBERT.

He was born October 12, 1860, in Etowah county, Alabama. He entered the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa in 1878 and soon received from General William H. Forney an appointment to the West Point military academy, and was graduated from that institution in 1884 and was assigned to the engineering corps. He spent three years at Willetts Point, N. Y., harbor in special engineering work. Afterward he was engaged in river and harbor work at various places. During the Spanish-American war he took a batallion of engineers to the Philippines and was chief engineer for a year on General Schwan's staff. He rebuilt the Degupin railway through the Philippines and also did work as commanding officer in battle and for which bravery he received special mention of merit from the war department.

BOMBS EVERYWHERE IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL

One Thousand Five Hundred Picked Policemen Search for Explosives and Find a Carload. Fifteen Infernal Machines Were Found.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—A body of 1,500 picked policemen from every quarter of the city surrounded the Polytechnic Institute at 7 o'clock this morning and was engaged until 2 o'clock this afternoon in a search of three blocks of student quarters in the course of which twelve infernal machines, a score of pyroxlyn hand grenades, a quantity of repeating rifles, 200 pounds of pyroxylin and 400 pounds of dynamite were seized.

The descent upon the polytechnic institute, which long had been suspected to be a nest of social revolutions, was due to information received that a series of outrages on important personages had been planned for March 10. The besieging force was prepared for all eventualities, being armed with loaded rifles and wearing cuirasses and helmets. Two police captains were in command. On the arrival of the force in the yard a bomb was thrown from an upper window, but did not explode. Led by Prince Andrew G. Gagarin, director of the institute, the searchers went through all of the one thousand rooms of the immense dormitory and seized, beside the arms and ammunition, several wagon loads of proclamations, and thousands of copies of the new organ of the revolutionary party for circulation in the army.

Among those arrested were two members of parliament from Ufa, who had remained overnight in the buildings after conferences with members of the Group of Toil and social revolutionists. They were released when they were identified.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 3.—Forecast:

Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh northwest to west winds.

Virginia:—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

North and South Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh northwest to west winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Alabama—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light north to northeast winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light south winds on the coast.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light fresh to southwest winds on the coast.

Western Texas and New Mexico—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

West Virginia—Fair Monday; Tuesday slightly warmer; light northwest to north winds, becoming variable.

Tennessee, and what, if any, standard of spelling exists, and if it is uniformly applied."

This gave Mr. Carmack an opening, which he took advantage of to taunt Senators Carter and Gallinger with being parties to a filibuster.

"Observing that my question embarrasses the senator," interjected Mr. Carter, "inasmuch as he is probably not willing to admit that the dictionary is unknown in that state, I will withdraw the question."

"If the senator wants direct answer," said Mr. Carmack, "Tennessee stands by the constitution and Webster's Dictionary."

Tillman Causes Laugh by a Pun.

Just as Senator Tillman had produced a burst of laughter during the discussion of the amount of steel in a ship, by asking how much "steal" there was in ship subsidy, Senator Frye, of Maine, took occasion to rebuke the whole proceeding as unseemingly and undignified. For the senate to hold a session on the Sabbath day, he remarked, for the sole purpose of frivolous debate for the amusement of the galleries, was about the most unseemingly proceeding he had ever witnessed. While he spoke, Mr. Frye turned so as to face Senator Carmack, who was seated. He at once arose and replied:

"If the senator refers to me, I will say that I am not responsible to him for my conduct, and I shall conduct myself according to my own notions of propriety.

"If the senator from Maine does not like my manner, he has my permission to leave the chamber and go where he can attend church, if he would prefer."

Frye Prefers Church.

"I would much rather be in church," retorted Mr. Frye.

"If the senator wishes to take a recess until tomorrow morning, I shall not interfere with it," suggested Mr. Carmack.

"The senator knows I cannot," was the reply.

"Well," continued Mr. Carmack, "the senator is evidently much more concerned about the defeat of this bill than anything else."

Mr. Carmack then declined to yield further to Mr. Frye, although the latter attempted to interrupt.

Shortly after this the incident was closed by the restoration of amity.

Senator Carmack expressed regret that the incident had occurred. He had spoken, he said, on the impulse of the moment, and withdrew what had been said. Senator Frye, too, expressed the cess until 8:30 o'clock.

At 5:30 p. m. the senate took a re same sentiment, and explained that he had not meant to address the senator clsm.

Pettus Lands on Carter.

The filibuster against the ship subsidy bill was continued when the senate resumed its session at 8:30 tonight. Senators Dubois and Carmack made an appeal to Senator Gallinger to withdraw the bill, but he did not comply with the request. The debate was interrupted by the passage of a resolution for the printing of a document on horses, which brought out from Senator Carter the remark, "That's a horse on the democratic side."

This sally aroused the venerable Senator Pettus, of Alabama, who remarked: "We accept the rebuke from the senator from Montana because of his wisdom and long experience, and do not fail to recollect that he has the record for speaking for more than twenty hours to kill a river and harbor bill."

When recess was taken, at 11:40 o'clock the friends of the bill had given up all hope of securing any shipping legislation during the present session.

Sunday Work of House.

More than an hour was spent by the house in obtaining a quorum after meeting at 11 o'clock today, but when the necessary number was secured, business proceeded as usual. A greater part of the day's session was given to the consideration of conference reports. Of these, a partial report on the sundry civil bill and a partial report on the LaFollette railroad bill were accepted and the bills sent back to conference for further consultation with the representatives of the senate. The final report on the pension appropriation bill, containing a provision for the maintenance of eighteen pension agencies, was agreed to. The bill authorizing the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippines was passed. At 6 o'clock the house took a recess until 9:30.

After the recess the house agreed to the conference report on the general deficiency bill.

A number of monument bills were passed, including the completion of a monument in honor of the battle of New Orleans at Chalmette, La.; the Stevenson Grand Army memorial to be erected in Washington; Christopher Columbus statue for Washington; monument for Tippecanoe battle ground, Indiana.

The conference report on the so-called sixteen-hour bill was agred to by a vote of 233 to 0.

The conference report on the sundry civil bill was agreed to, and with business generally completed the house at 12:10 a. m. took a recess until 9:30 tomorrow.

Sunday Summary of Senate.

The filibuster against the ship subsidy bill which was begun yesterday was continued throughout the session today and assumed a humorous vein, under the direction of Senator Carmack, much to the enjoyment of the crowded galleries. The speakers on the subsidy bill were interrupted frequently to permit the passage of minor bills, the adoption of conference reports and the transaction of other business incidental to the closing hours of the session. During the day and night the conference reports on the pension and general deficiency appropriation bills were agreed to, and there was a long discussion of the report on the LaFollette railway employees bill, which was sent back to conference. A report was afterwards agreed upon by the conferees but the report had not been acted on when at 11:40 the senate took a recess until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was agreed to at the last minute, but the ship subsidy bill had not been acted on.

BILLION DOLLAR MARK PASSED BY CONGRESS

National Body Pretty Free With the Money of the People.

LAST SESSION SHORT ON REFORM LEGISLATION

Pace Set by the First Session Not Maintained—The Trusts and the "Standpatters" Not Much Injured by Congress.

By John Corrigan.

Washington, March 3.—(Special.)—The fifty-ninth congress, which expires on Monday, March 4, at noon, has been most liberal in the matter of appropriations. The budget for the expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1908 is in excess of $1,000,000,000.

The river and harbor bill alone provides for an expenditure of $83,000,000, and this work will probably come closer to the people at large and have a more beneficial effect upon business conditions generally than any other government enterprise unless it be the postal service.

The appropriation bill also provides for the construction of two new battleships at an expense of about $10,000,000. It includes a raise of salaries for cabinet officers, the vice president, the speaker of the house, senators and representatives. It also grants an increase to ambassadors, ministers and consuls.

It carries a loan of one million dollars for the Jamestown exposition and an appropriation for the Alaska-Yukon exposition. It grants more pay to the rural free delivery carriers and increased remuneration to postal clerks.

Reform Legislation.

As far as reform legislation is concerned, the last session of the fifty-ninth congress did not maintain the pace set by the first session, at which the railroad rate bill was enacted into law.

The railroads, the packing houses, the express companies, the high tariff interests and the protectionists have little to regret as the result of bills enacted by congress the past few months.

Not only were bills put through favorable to the "interests," but remedial legislation in the interest of the people and urged upon congress by the president, were not acted upon. The epitaph over this congress might be:

"I have done much that I should not have done, and I have left undone those things I should have done."

Power of Conference Committees.

A significant feature of the present session has been the exposure of the power of legislation lodged in conference committees. So numerous have been the occasions that it is hardly worth while to enumerate them here, in which this anomalous condition has been demonstrated. For instance, the senate passes an important measure, it goes to the house and is amended. The bill then goes into conference between the two houses, and the conferees after discussing the question a few days or a few weeks, bring in a report. As likely as not, it is reported under a rule limiting the time of discussion and forbidding amendments. Matter is injected into the conference committees' report which has not been in dispute between the houses and is not always germane to the subject of the bill.

It is brought in and rushed through while the democrats make some futile attempt to defeat it, or gnash their teeth in impotent rage.

In the immigration bill and in the sixteen-hour bill, for the protection of railway employees, has this freak of legislation been resorted to by the republicans to embarrass and astound the minority. In its final analysis it means that five or six or seven members of a conference committee practically assume the power of legislating in place of the senate and house of representatives.

Railroad Legislation.

An important feature of the present session has been the failure to pass any extensive legislation affecting the railroads. The LaFollette bill, providing for a reduction of $7,000,000 per annum in the payment to railroads for carrying the mail, was introduced in the senate as an amendment to the postal appropriations bill. It was defeated in the house, and after a bitter struggle in the conference committee was reduced about $4,000,000 annually.

Also the fight made to alter the arrangement by which a false divisor is used to secure the daily average weight of mail carried on railroads, was defeated and the week's haul will continue to be divided by 6 instead of 7.

Senator LaFollette's bill directing the interstate commerce commission to submit a valuation of railroad properties for use as a basis in rate-making and taxation, was also defeated.

The agitation to prevent trading by express companies in the commodities transported by them, in competition with commission merchants. The rate bill of last year denied this privilege of merchandizing to railroads; but did not include express companies. As a result, the express companies have built up an extensive business in C. O. D. shipments of liquor, fruits, meats and vegetables. A resolution calling for an investigation into this business of express companies, preparatory to legislation next session, was suppressed and never reported from the committee to which it was referred.

Congressman Brantley, of Georgia, attempted to have congress adopt his measure prohibiting interstate C. O. D. shipments of liquor, which was reported from the judiciary committee after the Littlefield bill had also been reported, but was unsuccessful. One bill sought to prohibit entirely any interstate shipments of liquor. The advocates of the other bill held this measure to be clearly unconstitutional.

Denatured Alcohol Bill.

Senator Aldrich attempted to kill the denatured alcohol bill, but enough republicans joined with the democrats to reserve to the farmers the right to operate their own stills for the manufacture of denatured alcohol for domestic use.

The effort to strengthen the pure food bill by the establishment by the government of food standards, has been unsuccessful. This provision was stricken last year, and the effectiveness of the bill has thus been greatly curtailed.

Senator Beveridge made a hard fight for two amendments to the meat inspection law, one to require packers to place the date of packing on every package of foodstuffs, and another to force them to pay the cost of inspection of their prodncts. The first was killed in a conference committee; the second in the open senate.

Tariff Revision Postponed.

Despite the demands from all sections of the country for tariff revision, there will be no effort at revision, it has been definitely decided, until after the next presidential election. The republicans are afraid to attempt any wholesale revision, and an effort to force a republican caucus in the house on the subject failed completely. The republicans will continue to "stand pat" and the schedule established by the Dingley bill will remain in force for a couple of years longer.

No extensive currency reform measures have been adopted. The democrats opposed the Fowler bill reported from and banking and currency committee, and the Aldrich currency bill is about the only step in the direction of attempting to provide a more elastic currency that has been attempted.

Measures Passed by Congress.

Among the measures which have passed, it might be mentioned in recapitulation, are those prohibiting campaign contributions from corporations, the exclusion of Japanese coolie labor, granting the government the right of appeal in criminal cases under certain conditions, an investigation into woman and child labor and the ratification of the Santo Domingo and Algeciras treaties.

The Brownsville investigation, being conducted by the senate committee on military affairs, has not given the president's supporters all the encouragement they hoped for. Senator Foraker shows a determination to push the case even to the extent of establishing guilt.

The ship subsidy bill occupied the closing hours of the session.

DEATH OF MRS. JANE E. SCOTT

She Was the Widow of One of Kentucky's Most Prominent Doctors.

Mrs. Jane E. Scott, the widow of the late Dr. Preston B. Scott, of Louisville, Ky., died at the residence of her son-in-law, Frank L. Woodruff, manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in Atlanta, 96 East Linden avenue, yesterday. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Mrs. Scott was formerly Miss Jane Campbell, of Tennessee. She was the sister of General Campbell, anad also related to Governor Campbell, of Tennessee. She was the next door neighbor of Colonel Henry Watterson, of The Louisville Courier Journal. Her husband died in 1900, in Louisville. He was one of the most prominent doctors in Kentucky. During the civil war he was a confederate doctor in the confederate army, and was finally placed in charge of the military hospitals in Mississippi and Alabama.

Mrs. Scott leaves three children: Campbell Scott, of New York, who is at the head of the Otis Elevator Company; Rumsey W. Scott, of Washington, who is an electrical engineer, and also connected with the Otis Elevator Company; her daughter, Mrs. Frank L. Woodruff, of this city.

DEATH OF MRS. STEINHAGEN.

Funeral Services Will Be Conducted at the Residence This Afternoon.

Mrs. R. T. Steinhagen died at the residence, 274 Spring street, yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, after an illness of three months.

Mrs. Steinhagen was the mother of Mrs. Clarence Blosser, Miss Florence Steinhagen, and wife of Professor R. T. Steinhagen, all of whom are well known in Atlanta for their musical abilities.

Funeral services will be conducted at the residence this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and Dr. H. K. Pendleton will officiate. A choir composed of Mrs. Wingfield, soprano; Mrs. Wynne, contralto; Dr. Owens, tenor; Albert Marbut, bass, will sing. Interment will be in Westview cemetery.

MRS. LAURA J. BROOKS DEAD.

Funeral Services Will Take Place This Morning, Dr. Norcross Officiating.

Mrs. Laura I. Brooks died Saturday afternoon at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Bridges, 250 Cooper street.

The deceased was the widow of the late A. A. Brooks. She leaves the following children: Mrs. F. T. Perkins, Mrs. F. M. Bridges and H. L. Brooks.

Funeral services will be conducted at the private chapel of Barclay & Brandon at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Drs. Christian and Norcross will officiate. Interment will be in Westview.

FIRST SERMON BY DR. LINGLE

New Pastor of First Presbyterian Church Greeted by Large Andiences at Both Services.

Dr. W. L. Lingle, new pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, having been called to this city from Rock Hill, S. C., and considered one of the ablest and most talented ministers in the Southern Presbyterian church, was greeted by two large congregations yesterday at the first services conducted by him since assuming charge of his new pastorate.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers from members of the congregation. Dr. Lingle's sermons greatly impressed his hearers.

A welcome service will be held some time in the near future.

LEWIS WANTED BANKS TO PAY

Georgian Sought Interest on Huge Government Deposits.

Republicans, However, Rushed the Currency Bill Through—Lewis Claims That Only Banks Will Profit as a Result of the Measure.

By John Corrigan.

Washington, March 3.—(Special.)—Representative Lewis, of Georgia, as the spokesman of the democratic minority on the house committee on banking and currency, was prepared to make a vigorous fight on that measure, but it was rushed through the house at 1 o'clock Sunday morning on a call for the previous question that shut off all debate. In speaking of the matter today he said he opposed the provision allowing the secretary of the treasury to deposit customs receipts of the government as well as internal revenue receipts in national banks without interest.

He thought the goverment should receive interest on these deposits, which amount to an average of $150,000,000 per annum. If an interest rate of 2 per cent was charged it would net the government $3,000,000 per annum on the present amount of deposits. With the increased deposits authorized, the banks' profits will be correspondingly great. He said the major part of these deposits would go to banks in the great money centers. This statement he believed answered the argument of the advocates of the bill that it would place more money in circulation and relieve money stringency. He said the banks would take the money and loan it out at 6 per cent and only they would profit by the government's action.

Griggs Fights for R. F. D. Men.

Judge J. M. Griggs' vigorous fight on the floor of the house to have the house concur in the senate amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, fixing the salary of rural free delivery carriers at $900 per year, was an interesting contest and an evidence of the up-hill struggle involved in an attempt to depart from the usual course of procedure in order to force favorable consetn on a project.

Judge Griggs, in opposing the motion of Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, that the house disagree to all the senate amendments and send the bill to conference, declared that he had always found that the plan approved as the "orderly procedure" of the house, was usually the republican method of procedure. He thought the whole House should take a vote on the rural free delivery carriers' increase, without leaving the matter to the judgment of the conferees. On the final vote on the motion to suspend the rules and send the bill to a conference between the two houses, the ayes and noes were called for by Judge Griggs, and resulted in 136 ayes and 46 noes. The bill, as finally adopted, allows $900 a year for rural carriers.

Howard and the Agricultural College

Representative Howard is naturally very much gratified at the success of the amendment put on the agricultural appropriation bill in the house yesterday which will give an advance of $5,000 each succeeding year for the next five years to the Georgia agricultural school at Athens. The school now receives $25,000 annually from the government. Next year it will receive $30,000, and in 1913 the appropriation will be $50,000 to be expended under the direction of the department of education.

Heflin and the Horse Book.

Representative Heflin, of Alabama, yesterday succeeded in putting on an appropriation providing for a report on the horse book compiled by the department of agriculture. The book deals with the subject of horses in an exhaustive manner, and contains a valuable amount of information on this subject that appeals especially to farmers.

WOMAN IN WANT KILLS HERSELF

Borrowed Money to Buy the Morphine Necessary to Accomplish Act.

Savannah, Ga., March 3.—(Special.)—Having borrowed the few cents necessary for the purpose, Mrs. Belle Basler, 24 years old, took a large dose of poison this afternoon at 2 o'clock. A few hours later she was discovered.

The laudanum had got in its work, however, to a degree that rendered it impossible for the doctors to save her, though they took her to a hospital. She died tonight at 11 o'clock.

When found Mrs. Basler prayed that when she was dead God might take care of her little ones, aged 2 and 1 years. Her husband is dead. She complained that relatives would do nothing to assist in the maintenance of herself and children.

CORTELYOU ON FAST MAILS.

He Defines Attitude of the Postoffice Department.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has issued instructions defining the attitude of the postoffice department regarding fast mail trains. He states that while the department should insist upon the most expeditious service feasible, it should not exert its authority to such an extent as to compel the establishment of railroad schedules inconsistent with entire safety to all persons carried on these trains. The postmaster general thinks that there is danger of some of the roads being overtaxed in the matter of speed.

WENT TO SLEEP ON THE TRACK.

Hammett Was Instantly Killed by Louisville and Nashville Train.

Pensacola, Fla., March 3.—W. J. Hammett, foreman of a mill at Goulding, near that city, whose family resided at Leslie, Ala., was struck by a Louisville and Nashville train early this morning and instantly killed. Hammett had been to Pensacola, and started home. He went to sleep on the track, and was struck before the engineer could bring the train to a stop.

MOTHER EDDY OFFERS $250,000 TO HER SON

To Get Him to Withdraw the Suit He Has Filed Against Her.

LAWYER FOR MRS. EDDY HINTS AT CONSPIRACY

General Streeter Says That Mrs. Eddy and Her Friends Believe That Her Son Is Influenced by Other Parties.

Concord, N. H., March 3.—General Frank S. Streeter, the legal adviser of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, issued a statement in the nature of a reply to the various allegations in the bill of equity which has been brought against the trustees and directors of the Christian Science church by relatives of Mrs. Eddy, with the view of obtaining an accounting of funds. The statement follows:

"Early Saturday morning I sent to Mrs. Eddy a copy of the bill in equity, as published, but not yet served upon any of the defendants so far as I am informed. I have since had a long personal conference with her, at which this proceeding and matters connected therewith were fully discussed.

"In common with her many friends, she believes that the initiative in these proceedings was not taken by her son or other relatives, but by others who in a markedly unusual manner and by unique methods are undertaking under the guise of court proceedings to continue the persecution begun some time ago.

Her Mind Is Clear.

"From my conferences with her at the time, and on other recent occasions, I am able to speak definitely and positively. Her clearness of mind and resoluteness of purpose has been in no respect impaired by her advanced years. Her capacity to think clearly and to deal accurately and justly with important business affairs has never been more perfectly demonstrated than in her conferences and acts in the last two weeks, and in numerous business letters in her own handwriting which I have received from her during that time.

"The amount of Mrs. Eddy's property has been grossly multiplied by rumor and unfounded report. She is not possessed of large wealth, as the term is used. Mrs. Eddy receives no income from the church, nor from the publication society connected with the church. Her sole income for many years has been from the copyright on her own books, and the amount from this source has been grossly overestimated.

"Mrs. Eddy's business affairs have been managed by herself, with the aid of Mr. Frye, her devoted and loyal servant, and under the oversight and personal audit of another gentleman whose name has not been mentioned, but who stands for all that is honorable and of good repute in financial circles in Concord. Accurate accounts of all her property and investments, as well as her annual income and expenditures, have been carefully kept and frequently audited. The last audit was in October, 1906. None of the defendants named except Mr. Frye have any connection with the management of her property or investments, or have any knowledge whatever in reference thereto, nor have any of the said defendants ever received any property of Mrs. Eddy which they hold in trust or otherwise, except in one instance for the benefit of a relation.

Counsel for Mrs. Eddy Alone.

"Inquiry has been made whether the various defendants would accept service of the proceedings. I cannot say as to that. With my partner, Mr. Allen Hollis, I am counsel for Mrs. Eddy alone. While the defendants would undoubtedly be guided largely by Mrs. Eddy's wishes with respect to these proceedings, I cannot, as her legal representative, undertake to speak for them.

"With reference to the report that within a few days Mrs. Eddy has placed in the hands of trustees a large amount of money to be held and used for the benefit of her son and her grandchildren, I have nothing to say.

"Whatever Mrs. Eddy may or may not have done, looking to the providing for her family, is a matter which I am not at present at liberty to discuss.

"Of course, I ought not to talk about the legal aspect of the case, nor what will be the course of the proceedings so far as Mrs. Eddy is concerned. The proceedings are unusual. So far as this case can be considered a legitimate proceeding in equity, it seems to be an attempt to have the personal rights and privileges of a citizen adjudicated in a way unprecedented in New Hampshire, so far as I am aware, and if it shall appear that these proceedings have been instituted for the purpose other than ascertainment and protection of the plaintiffs legal rights, the method of dealing with such a case will be carefully considered by Mrs. Eddy's counsel before making any public statement."

Will Mrs. Eddy Accept Service?

Messrs. Kelley and Martin, counsel for the nominal plaintiff in the bill of equity, have an appointment with Mr. Streeter for tomorrow afternoon, at that time Mr. Streeter declines to accept service in behalf of the defendants, the process of serving the defendants individually will be instituted.

It was learned tonight that about 4 o'clock last Friday afternoon, the day on which the bill in equity was filed, a messenger from George W. Glover, of Deadwood, S. D., the son of Mrs. Eddy, delivered to her a letter, in which Mr. Glover stated his purpose of beginning the suit. At 4:50 o'clock that afternoon, Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, one of the defendants named in the suit, left Concord, his mission being, it is understood, to go to Mr. Glover. Mr. Tomlinson is said to have in his possession for delivery to Mr. Glover a deed of trust for a certain sum of money, variously estimated at from $100,000 to $250,000. This money, it is believed, was to be delivered to Mr. Glover on three conditions, as follows:

1. That neither he nor his household should make any further demands upon Mrs. Eddy;

2. That they should offer no objections to the probating of any will that might be offered after death;

3. That they should not seek any legal proceeding to set aside any gifts, deeds or conveyances, that Mrs. Eddy might make during her lifetime.

Bill Filed.

Meanwhile, John W. Kelly, of Portsmouth, one of the attorneys interested in bringing the proceedings, had filed the bill in equity with the clerk of the superior court, and notified Mr. Streeter, counsel for Mrs. Eddy, of the fact. Mr. Streeter had a long conference with Mr. Kelly and Mr. Martin, during which he made it known that the deed of trust was to be given to Mr. Glover. This conference came to an end when Mr. Streeter was informed that the fact that the bill had been filed had been given to the press, and Mr. Streeter then recalled Mr. Tomlison from his mission.

SPEAKER MARTIN DIES SUDDENLY

Prominent Alabama Statesman Succumbs to Pneumonia.

DEATH CAME SUNDAY NIGHT

Speaker W. L. Martin, of Alabama, Passes Away—Was Formerly Attorney General and Was Author of the Present Code of Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., March 3.—(Special.)—Speaker W. L. Martin, of the Alabama legislature, died tonight at 10:40 o'clock from pneumonia.

Mr. Martin was seized with pneumonia ten days ago, having contracted a cold from poor ventilation of the house. This morning his condition became desperate. His physicians resorted to every means to keep him alive, and since early today gave him oxygen, but the disease stubbornly refused to respond to treatment.

His family since this afternoon remained close beside him until the end came. Mr. Martin was about fifty-five years of age.

He was a very distinguished citizen of this state. He was formerly attorney general, and came to the capital from Jackson county. He remained here after retiring from office.

Among his other notable state services is the making of the present code. His most recent political history was election as speaker without opposition.

SUPREME CHIEF RANGER IS DEAD

Hon. Dr. Oronhyatekha Passes Away at Savannah.

WAS VERY NOTED CANADIAN

Was the Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters—The Remains Will Be Sent to Toronto for Burial.

Savannah, Ga., March 3.—(Special.)—Hon. Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Toronto, died at the De Soto hotel, in this city, at 5:25 o'clock this afternoon. His death was due to heart failure, from which he had been sufferer for about ten years. His body will be sent immediately to Toronto, for burial, leaving here early tomorrow morning.

At the bedside of Dr. Oronhyatekha, at the time of his death were his private secretary, W. W. Dunlap, of Toronto, and A. E. Stevenson, of Port Huron, Mich., assistant general manager of the Independent Order of Foresters, of which Dr. Oronhyatekia was supreme chief ranger.

Dr. Oronhyatekha's son, Dr. Ashland Oronhyatekha, of Toronto, has been notified of his father's death and has started south. He will probably meet the remains en route.

Dr. Oronhyatekha arrived in Savannah the latter part of January, coming in the hope that his health would be benefited. He seemed to rally at time and recently gave out an interview in which he expressed the belief that the climate would prove beneficial.

Dr. Oronhyatekha is survived by his son and daughter, Mrs. Percy Johnson, of Toronto, and it is probable that his remains will be interred in that place by the side of those of his wife, who died several years ago.

While in Savannah Dr. Oronhyatekha received the very best medical attention. It was not until Thursday that his condition became serious. He was reported to be dying yesterday, so that the end was not unexepcted.

W. C. T. U. District Institute.

Columbus, Ga., March 3.—(Special.)—A district institute of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to be held at St. Luke's Methodist church, in this city, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Interesting programs have been arranged for both days' sessions, and in addition to the business meetings there will be luncheons and other social features. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be present. Among those who are to take part in the program, with addresses or papers, are Mrs. J. F. DeLacey, of Eastman, Ga.; Mrs. T. E. Patterson, of Griffin, state vice president; Mrs. Armor, Miss M. Theresa Griffin and Miss Janie Dowdell, of Columbus. A feature of the institute will be a Loyal Temperance Legion drill and rally Tuesday afternoon.

Fancy Vests

In wash goods, flannel and worsted, light colors, in stripes, check and plaid effects, worth $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 to close at

$1.90

Shirt Sale

All stiff bosom, colored shirts, worth $1.50 and $2.00, to close out for, each,

At $1.00

Essig Bros.

"Correct Clothes for Men"

26 Whitehall St.

DR. JOE JACOBS BUYS NEW HOME

Purchases the Residence of W. L. Cosgrove on Peachtree Street.

The beautiful home on Peachtree street—No. 713—between Sixth and Seventh streets, belonging to W. L. Cosgrove, president of the Atlanta Gas Light company, has changed hands.

The residence has been bought from Mr. Cosgrove by Dr. Joe Jacobs, who intends to make it his home, the price for the property being $20,000, which goes to show the value of Atlanta real estate on the north side.

MUSIC RECITAL WAS GIVEN.

Scholarship Was Awarded to Miss Agnes Smith for Her Work During the Year.

The following program was charmingly rendered by the pupils of Miss Virginia McDaniel at her studio on North avenue Saturday afternoon:

"Maestrum," Hummel—Miss Elizabeth Hancock.

"The Fountain," Bohm—Miss Agnes Smith.

"Cradle Song," Barill—Miss Margaret Welch.

(a), Etude, Wollenhaupt; (b), Waltz, Lavalee—Miss Mabel Soun.

"Dance of the Butterflies," Denee—Miss Evelyn Arnold.

"Supplication," Ferdinand Davids—Margaret Welch.

"Spring Shower," Fink—Miss Elizabeth Hancock.

"Rondo," Haydn; "The Mill," Jensen—Miss Hayes Reynolds.

A scholarship was awarded Miss Agnes Smith for the most marked improvement for the year.

Daniel Sully Is Better.

New York, March 3.—Daniel J. Sully was reported tonight to be resting much more comfortably than at any time since his illness developed and the attending physicians expressed with greater confidence than before their hope of ultimate recovery.

The importance of correct diagnosis

BY

Dr. Hathaway, M.D.

You would be surprised if you knew the number of cases coming to us daily, which have been treated previously by other physicians and specialists for an entirely different trouble than that from which they are really suffering.

As specialists, of upward of twenty years' exclusive experience in all kinds of chronic and nervous disorders, I invite you to call upon us, **no matter what your trouble is,** and receive a correct diagnosis.

Come to see real, genuine specialists. We do not have any fake or fraudulent proposition to offer you, but will give you a **"square deal,"** and give you value received, and will show you by the work we do that we are just as anxious to cure you as you are to **"be cured."**

We do not ask you to sign any contract to pay us, or give you a **"bogus guarantee."** Neither do we charge you an exorbitant price for medicines. We have our own laboratory, charge you a small fee for our services and the medicines.

Our specialty is all chronic diseases of men and women, which include **Brain and Nerve Exhaustion, Debility, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder difficulties, Piles, Stomach, Bowel, Liver, Heart, Throat and Lung diseases, and all special diseases peculiar to men and women.**

Remember consultation and examination are entirely free. Our office hours are from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily. Sundays from 10 to 1.

Dr. Hathaway & Co., Suite 33, Inman Bldg., Third Floor, 22 1-2 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.



ARCADE

AN **ARROW COLLAR**

The Clupeco process, an exclusive Arrow feature, insures long life and most accurate Quarter Sizes

200 STYLES IN QUARTER SIZES; 15c EACH; 2 FOR 25c

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y., Makers of Cluett Shirts

IT IS YOUR MOVE TO ATTEND LENTEN SERVICE AT NOON AND HEAR REV. R. O. FLINN DISCUSS "WHOSE MOVE IS IT?"

Y. M. C. A. Hall Is the Place—Service Begins at 12:10 and Closes at 12:35—Start Week Right by Going to the Service.

"Whose move is it?"

THAT is the striking subject chosen by Rev. Richard Orme Flinn, pastor of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church, for the address which he will deliver today at the special Lenten services conducted daily, except Sunday, from 12:10 to 12:35, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, corner North Pryor street and Auburn avenue.

The subject is not only striking, but it will be presented in a striking way—in a manner that will bring the question home to every man and woman present, for Mr. Flinn is an impressive speaker.

"Whose move is it?"

It is the most momentous question that confronts men and women, and their welfare depends on the correctness of the answer. Mr. Flinn will answer that question today, and no one should miss the answer.

If it is your move, you ought to know, so you may meet your obligation. If it is not your move, you ought to know.

"Whose move is it?"

Go to the Y. M. C. A. Hall at noon and learn.

Tomorrow, Rev. R. W. Patton, secretary of the Fourth Missionary Department of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will take charge of the services. Mr. Patton will make addresses Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Mr. Patton is a man of force and an incisive talker. He has a message that means much, and every man and woman ought to hear it.

The subjects selected by Mr. Patton for his addresses will be announced in Tuesday's Constitution.

It is your move.

THE above is in no sense an answer to the question Rev. Richard Orme Flinn will ask at the Young Men's Christian Association hall today. Mr. Flinn will answer his own question.

But it is a declaration as to the duty of those interested in the special Lenten services which today enter upon their fourth week.

It is the duty of all those interested to move to the Young Men's Christian Association hall when the hour for the services arrives and not to move alone, but to move with persons who have not been attending.

The services have so far been remarkably successful—the large hall being filled every day—but it is hoped to make this Lenten season epochal in the spiritual life of Atlanta and—

It is your move to do it.

Let every man and woman who has been attending start the week right by going to the hall at noon and taking some one who has not been attending. There are plenty of men and women who have not been to the services who ought to go.

It is your move to get them there.

Already the good that is being done by the services is apparent. Men and women were at the churches Sunday, who have been long absent, as a direct result of these services. Numbers of men who have been remiss in regard to religious duties have stated that they have made new starts as a result of the services.

It is your move to increase the good that is being done.

Let the various committees and others interested redouble their efforts to bring others, and the fourth week will be even more successful than those that have preceded.

Business men and their employees are urged to spare the twenty-five minutes necessary to attend these services. They can't invest twenty-five minutes in a better way.

The ladies have been a great help, and they are requested to continue their aid not only by attending themselves but by bringing others.

The time is 12:10 to 12:35.

The place is the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

It is your move.

IMMIGRANTS ON WAY TO THE EMPIRE STATE

JOHN A. BETJEMAN, of Albany, Ga., chairman of the state executive committee of the Georgia Immigration Association, was in Atlanta yesterday and said much of interest and importance regarding the work of this organization. Chairman Betjeman has just returned from a trip to Taylor county, where a county organization was formed and plans made for the reception of the first immigrants brought to that county by the Georgia association.

Mr. Betjeman announced that immigrants are now being brought to the port of Savannah in units or parties of tens. A unit of Scotchmen straight from Aberdeen, Scotland, will arrive in Atlanta in a few days. Some of the most prominent and successful business men of Atlanta will receive these newcomers and give them employment as soon as they arrive.

Practically all of the immigrants brought to Georgia by this association say that they are more than pleased with the reception which they have received, and the opportunities offered in Georgia for the making of homes and good futures. This fact is considered a most important one by those associated in the work for many reasons. In the first place, these newcomers to Georgia are writing to their relatives and friends in their native country telling them of their success and urging them to come to Georgia. This is conceded to be both the best and most practical form of advertising for the bringing of immigrants to this state, and it is believed will result in bringing very many more homeseekers of the very best kid.

Some of those who are among the first of Georgia's immigrants are also sending home to the old country for their families and assuring others that Georgia offers just the right kind of opportunities for the raising of families. There were many interested in the work of bringing immigrants to Georgia who feared that they would not be given quite the right kind of treatment and chances by those who have employed only negroes as tenants and laborers all their lives. While there is still plenty of room for more education along this line, according to those who have carefully studied the matter, they also claim that these immigrants have been given the right kind of a southern welcome and Georgians generally have appreciated the fact that these homeseekers both appreciated and were deserving of well-built homes and consideration.

Best of Satisfaction.

On the other hand, the several hundred immigrants who have already arrived, are giving the very best of satisfaction. They are proving reliable workmen, quick to understand Georgia conditions and grasp Georgia ideas and adopt Georgia ways and customs. At the same time it appears to be the ambition of all these newcomers to save their money as rapidly as possible for two great ambitions—the one, that of owning a small farm of their own, and the other that of bringing over more of their relatives and friends from the old world. It is everywhere acknowledged that just such methods offer at one time a cure for the homesickness of these newly-made Georgians and also a practical method for the filling of the many idle and unoccupied lands in Georgia and a sure solution of the present scarcity of labor all over the state.

As was expected, too, where these immigrants are settling, the influence of their coming has been a good one on the sections where they have located. The arrival of these workers who are anxious to put in six working days in every week, has had a tendency to make the better negroes also go to work, and the lazy, irresponsible class to seek other fields to loaf in.

Chairman Betjeman said: "Many counties throughout the state are now perfecting organizations and going systematically to work to prepare for the coming of immigrants and also taking care of them in the right way. While at first I found many who were either skeptical or absolutely opposed to immigration for Georgia, a great majority of these have experienced a change of heart and are now helping in the necessary work of bringing over good workers for the development of their particular county or section.

"I have just come from Taylor county, where there seemed to be great interest and willingness to cooperate in every way for the bringing over of such citizens as would develop the wonderful natural resources of the county. The organization was particularly fortunate in securing as its officers: Walter Steed, president; Harry Wallace, chairman of the executive committee, and Editor Bens, all of Butler. There was a large number of farmers and business men present at the meeting of organization, and as soon as they learned of the real work outlined, they were quick to give the movement their cordial indorsement and support.

"In the big demand for imigrants from all parts of Georgia, the largest number of requests are for farm workers and tenants. Requests of this kind are coming by every mail to my office in Albany. As soon as these requests are received they are properly filed and classified so that it is possible to keep in touch with conditions all over the state. In many of these letters, special inducements are offered and there is no doubt about the demand being greater than the supply, especially as this demand is constantly growing.

"Next to farmers, the demand for workers in the lumber sections of Georgia, particularly south Georgia, is very great. Private individuals and large corporations are making applications for good, steady workers, and are offering fine wages and inducements. There is also a big demand for mill operatives, and those who have gone into the Georgia mills have given the very best of satisfaction.

"The work of the Georgia Immigration Association is progressing rapidly, and the very best of immigrants are arriving right along. Plans have also been completed for receiving many parties in the immediate future, all of which will be sent to the sections of Georgia where they have been made to receive them and offer them good opportunities for making useful citizens. I have already visited many sections of the state, and I mean to visit many more. I expect to return to Atlanta Wednesday of this week, when Atlanta's needs and interests will be taken up in conference with many of her most prominent business men."

APPOINTMENTS OF CANNON.

Names Seven Committees on Some Important Matters.

Washington, March 3.—Speaker Cannon today announced the following appointments:

To the committee to revise the laws: Moon, Pennsylvania; Sherley, Kentucky; Houston, Tennessee; Denby, Michigan; Parsons, New York.

To posial committee: Overstreet, Indiana; Gardner, New Jersey; Moon, Tennessee.

Visitors to the military academy act: Iowa; Henshaw, Nebraska; Padgett, Tennessee.

Visitors to the military acadamy: Hull, Iowa; Dwight, New York; Hay, Virginia.

Commission under the immigration act: Howell, New Jersey; Bennett, New York; Barnett, Alabama.

Trustees reform school District of Columbia: Jenkins, Wisconsin.

Temporary committee of accounts: Cassel, Pennsylvania; Hughes, West Virginia; Bartlett, Georgia.

$45,000 DAMAGE BY BIG BLAZE

Fire in South Atlanta Extinguished Late in Afternoon.

Peck-Dunn Manufacturing Company Lost $40,000 by Flames, and the Sullivan Furniture Company Over $3,000—Fire Department Did Splendid Work.

After sixteen hours of steady work the fire department, with Chief Cummings at the head, finally extinguished the fire at the Dunn-Peck Manufacturing Company, 51 Ridge avenue, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, with an exact loss, according to W. E. Dunn, of $40,000, and insurance to the amount of $15,000. Other losses reached about the $4,000 mark, making the total about $45,000.

At 1 o'clock Sunday morning, from an unknown cause, a big blaze lighted the skies in the vicinity of the Georgia Car Company and the south yards of the Southern Railway. Call Officers Peyton, Payne, Gallaher and Camp, and Sergeant Poole were first to arrive on the scene, and the fire headquarters were called out at once. At 1:30 o'clock the large lumber yard, shaving vault, and dry kiln of the Peck-Dunn Manufacturing Company was doomed, and all the department could do was to save the valuable properties adjoining the yard. Streams of water were played upon the flames from the water plugs on Ridge avenue; the special supply of the Georgia Car Company, and a hose was stretched across the tracks from the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company by the employes of the Southern railroad to save the burning of freight cars lined up on the tracks.

The total loss of the Dunn-Peck Manufacturing Company was $40,000, with an insurance of $15,000. All of the lumber, which was mostly hardwood, was totally destroyed, besides the shaving vault, and dry kiln. The warehouse, in which a great quantity of office furniture was stored escaped the ravages of the fire. The Sullivan Furniture Company lost about $3,000 worth of furniture from damage by water; the roof of the Georgia Car Company freight shed suffered about $500 damage; and the loss to the Southern Railway was six freight cars, four of them being coal empties, and two furniture cars, in which were stored some lumber.

The fire department, by their efforts, managed to save about $500,000 worth of property. In the adjacent vicinity was the P. D. Baker dron Bed Company, the Georgia Car Company, the Buckeye Oil Company, the Sullivan Furniture Company, and the Burchardt Coal Company. The fire laddies did not allow the flames to spread, and confined the blaze to the one place in which it had started. They were engaged in the work of fighting the fire from 1 o'clock Sunday morning until 5 o'clock Sunday evening.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.

LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

$1,109,525 GAIN IN TAX VALUES

Splendid Showing in Increased Values of Columbus Real Estate.

Columbus, Ga., March 3.—(Special.)—A gain of $1,109,525 in the taxable value of Columbus real estate is the splendid showing for Columbus embodied in the report of the city tax assessors, just filed.

This is one of the most handsome increases in property values ever recorded in Columbus in the short space of one year. It is due partly to the erection of new buildings and partly to the general appreciation of realty values, the result of increased population and increased business.

The increase in realty values is 11.64 per cent, which is regarded as particularly fine in view of the fact that values have advanced steadily in recent years. An increase in the valuation of personal property is also expected, so that total property values in the city of Columbus will be over $17,000,000 this year. Of the city's bond-issuing capacity of $1,900,000, permitted under the 7 per cent limitation of the Georgia constitution, only $512,000 is now outstanding in bonds. Estimating that $400,000 of this will be used in the construction of the municipal water works system, this will still leave a margin of $200,000 of bonds for any enterprise which the city might wish to undertake.

Columbus Was Dry.

Columbus, Ga., March 3.—(Special.)—While an election in Bozeman's district for magistrate was in progress yesterday every saloon in Columbus was closed, due to the fact that the polling place was within 2 miles of every barroom in town. There was a big crowd in the city, and a good many of the visitors were dry, and so the returns from Bozeman's were received with absorbing interest. About 200 votes were cast, G. W. Cargill defeating G. L. Abney. In the capacity of ex-officio justice of the peace of that district, Judge Cargill had himself called the election in which he was a candidate. The election was to fill the vacancy caused by Judge W. T. B. Lynch's resignation.

TO CONSIDER PANAMA CANAL.

New Orleans Progressive Union Issues Call to Southern Leaders.

New Orleans, La., March 3.—A call to governors, senators and congressmen of the south to meet at New Orleans March 25 to consider the Panama canal situation was issued today by the New Orleans Progressive Union. W. J. Oliver, whose bid for the canal contract was not accepted, is one of those invited.

One purpose is to secure an agreement among the gulf ports in a project to have the Panama Railroad company's steamship's service, which now runs out of New York, divided so that some of the ships touching at gulf ports and southern states will receive the benefits of any additional canal trade thus secured. Committees which have been working on this matter report that Mobile and Galveston are in favor of such a division.

"IF I WERE THE CHIEF OF ATLANTA POLICE"

---Dr. Len Broughton.

"IF I were chief of police," said Dr. Len G. Broughton, and he rolled the phrase under his tongue as if he liked it. "If I were chief of police, the first thing I would do would be to wipe my feet on the police board. The police board has no right under the law to have anything to do with the administration of the chief's



DR. BROUGHTON
As He Would Appear in Chief's Uniform.

office. This has been decided time and time again.

"Right here, I want to say, by way of parenthesis, that it is immaterial to me who is elected chief. I think Calef Jennings has done as well as any man could have done under the circumstances.

"But if I were chief of police I would require of every patrolman absolute abstinence from whisky or intoxicating drink of any kind.

"I would ask that council place every man under a civil service law. I would make applicants eligible at 21 years of age, and would retire patrolmen at 50 under a pension of half pay, provided their conduct had been good, and they had no black marks against him. This system is employed in London. Men are eligible at 21, and receive a moderate pay until they are 45, when they are retired at double pay. London has the finest police department in the world today.

"I would require personal purity in all of my men, and every man convicted of improper relations with women would be dismissed from the force.

"I would insist on my right to interpret my own instructions, and I would not take interpretations from the city attorney, the solicitor of the city court, or anyone else. These officials have no right to tell the chief of police who he shall arrest or who must be left alone. But it is constantly done.

"Now, as to some of the things I would instruct the patrolmen to do: I would make a sweeping raid on all assignation houses. There are many of these places still running, and they are one of the greatest menaces to the morals of the community. There is no telling how many young girls are led to a life of shame through this channel.

"I would arrest the keeper of every house of ill fame every day, if necessary, and have them fined every time they were arrested. I would force the repeal of the present law, or force its enforcement. I am not complaining of the law. I simply state what I would do. It is either a good law, and should be enforced, or a poor law and should be repealed.

"I would keep some of my best watch dogs on the trail of the gamblers. I would be no respector of persons. The high-flyers would be the first I would try to catch. I would not stop at Peachtree street. I would arrest a gambling-euchre society woman just as quick as I would a black-leg.

"I would have a close watch kept for dope dives, and some of my best men would be detailed to watch so-called reputable doctor shops. Many of the so-called eye and ear specialists are nothing more than 'cocaine shooters.' Go to their offices and you will find the same old crowd of shaky men and women who were there years ago. They go to be patched up so they can last through the day. The drug habit is taking a mighty hold on the people of Atlanta—particularly among the women of good families who go in fashionable society.

"Of course," concluded Dr. Broughton, "I wouldn't expect to keep my chief's cap on very long. Possibly I would not keep my hair. But these things I would do if I lost both cap and hair!"

SHOE FACTORY NEARLY READY

Big Atlanta Enterprise Will Increase Population of City.

One Hundred and Sixty Men Will Be Employed by the J. K. Orr Shoe Factory, Which Will Be Completed by April 15.

The J. K. Orr shoe factory building, on Jackson street, is rapidly nearing completion and by April 15 will be in operation, turning out approximately 1,000 pairs of shoes per day.

The new building is 58x150 feet and is four stories high. It now needs only the roof and the tower to complete it and this will take but a very few days.

The plant will be operated entirely by individual electric motors and these will delay operations somewhat, as they could not be shipped as soon as had been expected at first.

When the plant is completed and ready for operation Atlanta will have an acquisition of about 160 skilled workmen and their families. These men all receive good wages and are the kind of citizens Atlanta wants—men who save their earnings and build small homes. Averaging three to a man, the total number of new comers will be 480. Many of these men are native Georgians who worked in Gainesville and moved to St. Louis some time ago; when the plant at the former place closed down. All of them are anxious to get back to Georgia once more.

As soon as the present building is completed, it is the plan of the J. K. Orr Shoe Company to commence the erection of another building directly in the rear. It will be identical in size, equipment and capacity and to complete it will require about six months. The two buildings will employ 320 men and the capacity of both will be 2,000 pairs of shoes per day.

WILL GIVE MUSIC RECITAL.

Entertaining Programme Arranged for This Evening at Central Presbyterian Church.

A recital will be given on the new organ of the Central Presbyterian church on Monday evening, March 4, at 8 o'clock, by J. Fowler Richardson, assisted by Miss Grace Lee Brown, Mrs. O'Brien, J. W. Marshbank and John Mullen. There will be no charge for admission.

The program will be as follows:

"Suite Gothique," Boellmann.
Introduction—Choral.
"Menuet Gothique."
"Priere a Notre Dame."
"Toccata."
Offertory in D-minor, Batiste.
Anthem, "I Waited for the Lord," Mendelssohn.
Sous les Bois, "In the Forest," Durand.
"Vorspil," (Lohengrin), Wagner.
"Pilgrim's Chorus," (Tannhauser), Wagner.
"March Funebre et Chant Seraphique," Guilmant.
Anthem, "I Will Extol Thee, O Lord," Costa.
Fugue in E-flat, "St. Anne," Bach.
Toccata from "Fifth Organ Symphony," Widor.

Mrs. Hughes Fatally Shoots Herself.

Troy, Texas, March 3.—Mrs. J. K. Hughes, wife of J. K. Hughes, a prominent turfman, shot herself this evening with suicidal intent. The attending physicians say she will live but a short time.

HOURS OF LABOR FOR RAILWAY MEN

Agreement on Measure Reached by the Conferees.

There Was a Lack of Harmony on the Part of the Democrats. Text of the Provision Affecting Telegraph Operators.

Washington, March 3.—Conferences on the part of the senate and house tonight reported an agreement on the bill limiting the hours of labor for railway employees, the position affecting telegraph operators being as follows:

"That no operator, train dispatcher or other employee who, by the use of the telegraph or the telephone, dispatches reports, transmits, receives or delivers orders pertaining to or affecting train movements shall be required or permitted to be or remain on duty for a longer period than nine hours in any twenty-four period in all towers, offices, places and stations continuously operated night and day for a longer period than thirteen hours, in towers, offices, places and stations operated only during the day time, except in case of emergency when the employees named in this proviso may be permitted to be and remain on duty for four additional hours in the twenty-four hour period or not exceeding three consecutive days in any week. Provided further, the interstate commerce commission may, after a full hearing in a particular case and for good cause shown extend the period within which a common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this proviso as to such a case."

There was lack of harmony on the part of the democrats, Messrs. Richardson, of Alabama, and Bartlett, of Georgia, insisting that the conferees had not performed their full duty in permitting the proviso to be written into the bill, while Messrs. Williams, of Mississippi, and Clark, of Missouri, were a unit in believing the legislation was infinitely better than the LaFollette bill and that the proviso if honestly administered was in the interests of fair treatment and justice.

Mr. Adamson, of Georgia, who defended the conference report as the very best that could be obtained and a triumph for the house, demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the report, which was agreed to; ayes, 233; nays, 0.

HOUSE PASSED SENATE BILL.

Provides for Transfer of Cases in Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Washington, March 3.—The house today passed a senate bill amending the act enabling the people of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory to form a constitution by providing for the transfer of cases from the courts in Oklahoma and Indian Territory to the United States district and circuit courts of the state of Oklahoma.

It is made necessary, explained Mr. Hamilton, of Michigan, chairman of the committee on territories, by a provision in the statehood act which provides that all cases in which the United States is a party, should be transferred to the United States district and circuit courts.

All criminal cases pending in the courts in the Indian Territory are brought in the name of the United States, and the effect of the provisions would be to transfer all criminal cases to the United States district and circuit courts of the eastern district of the state of Oklahoma and crowd the dockets of these courts for years to come.

The bill also fixes the salaries of United States marshals in the two districts of Oklahoma. The statehood bill omitted to fix the salaries of these officers. The bill now goes to the president for his signature.

It is pure of the purest, with a sparkle its own,
Of the delicate flavor that long lingers on:
Thorough-bred, thorough-ripened, for long years it has lain,
Till it's rich, rare and royal—The Great Western Champagne.



The fine wine grape, possessing the same qualities as those grown in France, with the French method of making, give

Great Western
Extra Dry
Champagne

the exquisite taste and sparkling effervescence of the best foreign wines. Great Western is made under the same identical methods as the most select French Champagnes, and it is aged for five years in the same kind of cellars. This gives Great Western an excellence which the French connoisseurs themselves recognize.

Nearly one hundred years of cultivation of Great Western vineyards in New York State have given the soil the elements that produce the same peculiar quality Champagne grape as grown in the famous vineyards of France.

At the Paris Exposition Great Western Champagne was awarded a gold medal for quality.

GreatWestern Champagne costs 50% *less* than the imported. The U. S. Custom House receives no revenue from Great Western and you get 100% *wine value*.

Try Great Western—we like comparisons.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y.

Sold by dealers in fine Wines and served in Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes.

For Sale by BLUTHENTHAL & BICKART.

COTTON SEED CRUSHERS LIKE CONVENTION CITY

PARIS, TEX., March 3.—(Special.)—President F. H. Bailey, of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, is in receipt of many letters from members commending the action of the executive committee at its recent meeting in New Orleans, in selecting Jamestown, Va., as the place for the next annual convention, which will be held on May 21, 22, 23 and 24. The members are particularly pleased because they are of the opinion that extra efforts will be made to have a magnificent display of cotton seed products, they having forged rapidly to the front in the last few years as one of the most important southern industries.

The convention will therefore have double significance, for in addition to the regular routine business, and developing of ideas for enlarging the sale of cotton seed products and benefiting the south, the members of the association will have an opportunity to be present and demonstrate the superiority of cotton seed lard over hog lard; cotton seed oil over olive oil, and the superior qualities of hulls, cake and meal as stock feed. It is said that demonstrations will also be made of the value of cotton seed linters for making mattresses.

President Bailey has received a letter from Secretary Walter G. Cooper, of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, inviting him to attend the annual dinner of the chamber which will be given on March 19, when the members of the Georgia Association will be guests of honor. J. W. Allison, of Ennis, Tex., a former president of the Interstate Association, has also been invited. It is desired that these officers attend and hold a conference with the executive committee of the Georgia Association, and with J. L. Benton, who was recently appointed foreign expert, and who will sail from New York about April 1. Neither of the gentlemen has yet answered, but it is believed they will attend.

FOR COMING OF SPRING GRANT PARK PREPARES

SPRING is here. One only needs to go to Grant park to be convinced of that fact. True, March is a blustering month of winds and rain and more or less cold, but it marks the passing of winter and it will be but a few weeks before spring will be manifest on all sides.

Crowds visited the park yesterday morning and afternoon. The sun shone brightly, and although the wind was rather high the temperature was warm enough to make it enjoyable out of doors. Fresh green grass is beginning to peep out from beneath the brown leaves which were scattered last fall, and it will take but a few days of warmth and sunshine to make the budding trees put on their emerald robes and hide the nakedness of their limbs.

Work at the park is beginning and the cement sidewalk from the lake to the animal house is about half completed.

In a short time a number of potted plants will be set out and the place will be as vari-colored as the changing disc of a kaleidoscope.

The animals seem to know that winter is swiftly receding and spring is on the way. The elephant seemed impatient to sun herself once more beneath the shade of the pine trees while the camels and wolves and coyotes and rabbits and guinea pigs have no longer the dejected air which they wear in winter.

The number of children out yesterday was remarkable and their happiness in their brief freedom was such as to make the heart of a person glad.

200 FRISKY SQUIRRELS WANTED AT GRANT PARK

PARK COMMISSIONER PUCKETT wants $100 worth of squirrels.

This amount has been voted for the populating of Grant Park with these frisky nut-eaters. The appropriation has passed and everything is all O. K. except the squirrels. There does not seem to be a great deal doing in the squirrel market, the live squirrel market, that is, and Commissioner Puckett is having his own troubles filling the order.

The specifications do not call for any particular kind of squirrel, although a variety would be looked upon as an advantage. The commissioners hope to buy these animals for 50 cents per each or less, which will mean the bringing of some 200 squirrels to Grant Park. At first they will be caged until they become acclimated and used to the manners and customs of Grant Park and then they will be liberated, homes being built for them in the trees before they are given their freedom.

This done, every effort will be made to get these squirrels as tame as possible so that they will eat nuts from the hands and pockets of all visitors who may make Grant park their destination. With 200 squirrels in addition to the number which has already rented flats and apartments among the park trees, it is believed that a fairly large squirrel metropolis will be the result. The chances are, too, that the city will grow in size almost as rapidly as Atlanta, for race suicide is unknown among these frisky animals which do so much toward making a park more popular.

CITY SALESMEN HOLD ELECTION

Association Chooses Officers for the Ensuing Year.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held in the council chamber last Saturday morning, the annual election of officers was held by the City Salesmen's Association, with the following result:

F. E. Kibler, president; J. A. Massey, first vice president; W. H. McClain, second vice president; R. L. Harwell, treasurer; G. P. Weisiger, secretary; G. Jones, chaplain; James L. Mayson, attorney.

The officers are all well-known citizens who stand high in the community.

The City Salesmen's Association has been steadily growing and increasing its sphere of usefulness. It is composed of nearly all the salesmen in the city, and looks after the interests of those who hold positions as salesmen in Atlanta.

Paris Bids Farewell to McCormick.

Paris, March 3.—There was a farewell demonstration at the railway station here this afternoon when Mr. McCormick, the retiring American ambassador, started for London, on his way to the United States. M. Pichon, the minister of foreign affairs, and his diplomatic colleagues and many Americans and other persons prominent in the social life in Paris, were present to bid Mr. McCormick farewell.

SOUTHERN PORTS FOR IMMIGRANTS

Stations to Be Provided at New Orleans, Charleston and Galveston.

Washington March 3.—The senate today gave its approval to house measures providing for the building of immigration stations at Galveston, Tex.; New Orleans, La., and Charleston, S. C.

CONGRESSMEN ARE APPOINTED

To Attend the Jamestown Exposition—Hardwick on the List.

Washington, March 3.—Under a house resolution Speaker Cannon appointed the following committee to attend the opening of the Jamestown Exposition:

Messrs. Sherman, of New York; Howell, of Utah; Woodyard, West Virginia; Tawney, Minnesota; Pollard, Nebraska; McKinley, of Illinois; Watson, Indiana; Taylor, Ohio; Miller, Kansas; Maynard, Virginia; Legare, South Carolina; Goldfogle, New York; Kline, Pennsylvania; Lloyd, Missouri, and Hardwick, Georgia.

Gunboat Wasp Leaves New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., March 3.—The gunboat Wasp left here today steaming up the Mississippi river on a novel recruiting expedition. The Wasp will go to Paducah, Ky., and turning about there will touch at all important Mississippi river ports on her way southward, recruiting men for the navy.

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Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor.
ROBY ROBINSON.....Business Manager.

Entered at the postoffice at Atlanta as second-class mail matter.

POSTAGE RATES.
United States, Canada and Mexico.

10 to 12-page paper	1c
12 to 24-page paper	2c
24 to 36-page paper	3c
36 to 56-page paper	4c

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Be sure that you do not pay any one else.
CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., March 4, 1907.

These March winds in Georgia have a fine country to blow about.

Reed Smoot not only gets his seat in the senate, but $15,000 for asking for it.

Bailey gets the glad hand from the senate, and now holds both bowers and the joker.

The bright weather affords a fine opportunity to clean the railroad tracks of wrecks.

Harriman hits Roosevelt and demands fair play. But there's no play in the big stick business.

Now that the Nicaraguan army has the key to Tegucigalpa, there will probably be a deadlock there.

Greater Louisville next, and Roosevelt to press the button while the Kentucky colonels clink the glass.

The Georgia woodlands will soon be preaching sermons in flowery phrases, and the mockingbirds will raise the hymns.

March came in like the old blowhard that he is and the ancient town growlers are finding it difficult to hold their ground.

Editor Brisbane buys a deserted village. We have heard of editors building up a town, but never being rich enough to buy one.

Murat Halstead celebrates his golden wedding. This shows that there are golden rewards for editors—but they come late in life.

Now that Tillman has taken up his pitchfork in defence of Oliver, we may expect to see the sparks fly from the flint in the Panama Canal precinct.

The government looks favorably on farm colleges. Perhaps this comes from the good seed sent by congressmen who are careful of their constituents.

The crutch of a lame Georgia negro wrecked an automobile. This is turning the tables, since the automobile has one-third of the country on crutches.

A new book deals with "Our Literary Deluge." But the cause for the same is in the dream of our authors that there are bags of gold at each end of the rainbow.

Chicago has many suffragettes. In the language of a Georgia philosopher—when women have the voting power no men will be running for office; they'll be running for dear life!

One of the alienists says the job of president of this complex country is enough to drive a man crazy. The mere thought of the job has recently made many of 'em crazy enough to think they were cut out for it.

A Georgia negro arrested for stealing one hundred skeletons. And heretofore it has been impossible to hire the old-time darkey to creep to a graveyard and steal a rabbit's foot in the ghostly dark o' the moon.

A western man insured the life of his mother-in-law in his favor, and then induced her to go skating with him on thin ice. He fell in himself, and she hauled him home by what little hair he had left on his head.

A Chicago lawyer says the alienists make clients crazy—and they'll continue so to do as long as queer courts allow them the latitude. In the old days they used to rend victims on racks, which were often more merciful.

A National Forest Policy.

The announcement from Washington that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will, under the authority recently granted by congress, send out an engineering corps this summer for a preliminary survey of the ground to be covered by the proposed Appalachian forest reservation, constitutes the first actual progress toward the consummation of an extremely important project. For two consecutive terms the far-seeing advocates of the reservation, backed by the hearty support of the president, have prosecuted their cause before congressional committees, only to be met with excuses of economy. Since money has been made available for the construction of two monster battleships, for the deepening of insignificant creeks in doubtful states and for a ship subsidy demonstrated to be thoroughly superfluous, mischievous and ineffectual, the national legislature could not, with any consistency, have refused recognition on the ground of economy to a project destined to preserve and restore our forest wealth and safeguard the agricultural and industrial interests of future generations.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the submission of the engineers' report to congress next fall will be immediately followed by an appropriation sufficient to insure the inauguration of the work.

A campaign of education tending to show the imperative necessity of forest reservations in every section of the country is being conducted by thoughtful newspapers and public speakers, and it shows signs of bearing fruit.

The west is, at present, opposing the eastern policy of forest reservation, some of the representatives even clamoring against the government's attempts to preserve the forest and mineral wealth of their own section against the reckless onslaughts of the interests that evince a stubborn disposition to ignore the rights of posterity in the premises.

It is logical to believe, however, that such sentiment is only transitory. The experience of the old world in the way of famines and depopulation, growing out of deforestation, points an eloquent warning to America.

We have not yet transgressed too far to retrieve our mistakes. We are planning a future many times multiplying the material proportions of the present. When we have fully learned the lesson that the squandering of forest resources will exact a future penalty of successive floods and drouths and impairment of our water-powers, with all that means, as a check on national prosperity, the obstinate resistance here and there manifested is likely to disappear.

The president is to be congratulated in working, gradually and sensibly, toward the achievement of a policy which shall perform these offices for the entire nation.

Our Growing Importance.

We licked Spain, brought the Cuban revolutionaries into submission, made a free state of Panama and once even issued an ultimatum to Turkey, but never have we been so impressed with a sense of our growing, or rather grown, importance as when we gazed upon the figures in the current London dispatches announcing the salary of the Hon. James Bryce, the new ambassador to Washington from the court of St. James.

Nor is it so much the size of the salary, per se, as it is the remarkable announcement coupled with it, that Washington, at $50,000 a year, to which it was increased as a sort of inducement to Mr. Bryce, is the best paid post in the British diplomatic service.

Think of what that means! Mother England putting her one-time daughter ahead of imperial thrones with a line of history that would make any school boy sick to think about, and where the gentle art of diplomacy has been aged to old Falernian point of excellence!

Indeed, we are at a loss to account for it, not from our own standpoint, but from that of England. Not that the Hon. James Bryce isn't worth the money, for, from what we have been told of his gentle genius, his literary ability and culture and, above all, his glad-hand proclivities, we can readily conceive how old John B. has made a really good bargain.

But, while feeling it is eminently proper that it should be so, what we do not exactly comprehend is what has induced England to set us upon the topmost pedestal. In other words, we are trying to get at some understanding of it from the English viewpoint. We used to be in the class with St. Petersburg and just a grade below France, where the English ambassador's salary is $45,000. But there was some reason for making France a "top-notcher," for there intrigue and craft had to be essential elements in the diplomat's make-up. It required a sort of Richelieu-Sherlock Holmes combination, and every now and then the Frenchmen discovered the key, which necessitated a change in it.

It is all different now. St. Petersburg has taken a back seat, France seems to have lost her power to command through intrigue and Washington has sprung into the limelight of English importance. Comes one, the Hon. James Bryce, equal in importance, from a salary standpoint, at least, to our own president, and almost half as great, in the light of the same standard, as the head of our life insurance companies!

What does it all mean?

Have our alleged imperial tendencies raised us in the estimation of our British friends, or is it that the only Effete East is located on the other side of the Atlantic?

Another salary raise like that and we shall really begin to fear for the maintenance of our own chief executive's right of official precedence!

Jeopardizing Our Industries.

Whenever any attempt has been made to lower the forbidding tariff barriers that surround America, the stand-pat defenders have made answer that they were imperative to the development of our "infant industries." Now that these "infants" have become giants that overshadow the nation, the reply still comes that a high tariff is necessary to their "maintenance." Your dyed-in-the-wool knight of the tariff sanctuary has a counterfeint for every attack made on his precious charge.

Talk of this variety is beginning to pall on the country, and conservative thinkers in the rank and file of both parties are expressing the fear that far from "protecting" or "maintaining" the nation's industries, the impregnable tariff wall even threatens their future development.

Secretary Shaw, who becomes excited whenever revision is mentioned, gives the clearest intimation of this danger in the following extract from a speech recently delivered in Chicago:

"The time is coming when manufactures will outgrow the country and man may be turned out of the factories. One of these days we are going to have an excess of manufactures, and then the world will not come after them. The factories are multiplying more rapidly than our trade, and we are going to have a surplus shortly."

Every year sees an increase in the volume of American manufactures, as well as in the variety of the items manufactured. The crude resources of the country, moreover, have barely been tapped. The growth of American population and of national wealth will, of course, absorb a percentage of this increase. That percentage must, sooner or later, attain its limitations.

Even now there are signs that the relentless expansion of American industries demands the wide world for its legitimate development. What just complaint will we have to enter against the nations that close their doors to our manufactured products, when we arrogantly ensconce ourselves behind an immutable wall of top-heavy duties and refuse admission to their products? If they force our articles back on us and throw an army of workmen out of employment, what can we blame for the results if not our own short-sightedness and folly?

It has been freely predicted that the tariff issue will rend the republican party in twain. It will either do this or, as the consequences of the stubborn resistance of the standpatters come home to the workingman, it will enthrone in power a party that stands for tariff reform.

Our Monopoly Not Impaired.

The press dispatches bring reports of efforts made by the French Colonial Cotton Association to ascertain areas in the French colonies capable of producing the staple in such large quantities as to loosen the dominion enjoyed by the southern cotton planter. France last year paid tribute to the United States in the neighborhood of $80,000,000 for the raw fiber, and it is not unnatural that her business men should be desirous of keeping the larger portion of this sum at home.

Their experiments, however, on close analysis, assume proportions no more formidable than those conducted systematically for many years by the British and German governments.

The net results of the distribution of American seed throughout the French colonies are expected to total 500 bales at the end of the current growing season. The conclusions reached are that cotton CAN be grown in certain localities, although the contingencies attendant upon its production are so numerous and exacting as to make it a matter of extreme uncertainty whether it ever will be produced in such volume as to threaten the American monopoly.

The French, as well as the British and German experiments, have demonstrated that vast unexplored areas must be brought under cultivation; that far-reaching transportation systems must be constructed at a staggering cost; that labor far more reliable and intelligent and numerous than at present available, must be provided before the world outside America can engage extensively in the production of cotton. Conceding even that these stupendous changes are wrought in the course of fifty years, it will still remain problematical whether the experiments on which they were founded were not, in a measure, hot-house results secured under ideal conditions impossible of duplication under ordinary circumstances.

It thus becomes apparent that, for many decades at least, Providence has assigned to the south the duty and the privilege of supplying the factories of the world with this indispensable staple.

With consumption increasing marvelously year by year and keeping almost ahead of production, the south's future procedure in the premises must be considered with forethought and conservatism, as it applies toward our labor problem and the introduction of economical methods.

"Just From Georgia."

Mister March Wind.

I.

Hi! Mister March Win'—
What you blowin' 'bout?
I got but little fire,
En you try ter blow it out!
I wish you sorter turn eroun',
En blow my troubles out er town!

II.

Hi! Mister March Win'—
You know I ol' en po':
You rumble so, I wish you'd blow
De bailiff fum my do':
I wish you'd blow de lightnin' down,
En lash my troubles out er town!

* * * * *

His Mother-in-Law Saved Him.

The following story of a Kansas judge reads as if it had its origin in Billville:

"The judge had a wretched, dilapidated prisoner before him. It was with difficulty that Judge Wofford could get him to take any interest in the proceedings. After much questioning the judge elicited the fact that the prisoner had no one on earth who was more closely related to him than his wife's mother. His wife was long since dead. Judge Wofford sat back and looking at the ceiling, said:

"'Poor, unfortunate, penniless, miserable, God-forsaken, half-witted wretch. No money, no brains, no sense, no home, no mother, no father, no kin—nothing on God's earth except a mother-in-law. You are entitled to mercy.'"

* * * * *

That Feverish Spring Feeling.

I.

Know that Spring's a-comin'—for the white clouds fleck the blue,
The south wind will be blowin' all the blossoms over you;
The meadow's gittin' greener, an' Winter ends his rule,
For the coal-black crow's a-cawin' at the stubborn Georgia mule.

II.

Know that Spring's a-comin', an' I'm sayin': "Let 'er come!"
Let the lightnin' leap to battle at the roarin' thunder's drum!
The Winter was so weary!—But I'm out of its control:
I'll be wadin' in the blossoms, with the sunshine in my soul!

* * * * *

From an Author's Journal.

My cook has demanded her salary; and that, too, when she has had nothing to cook!

I was just about to recite my poem on the "Strawberry Festival" before the lookingglass, when I discovered that the bailiff had levied on the lookingglass while I was exploring the pantry.

The woods will soon be dressed in all the colors of the rainbow, and then I'll take a stroll in the woods and breakfast on the climate. I don't like beef, anyway.

* * * * *

The Poet and Plow.

I.

Over all the green fields
Doves will soon be wingin';
Hidden in the peach-blooms
Will the mockin'bird be singin'.

II.

I'll want to take the weather in—
Just all they will allow me,
If the farmer doesn't call the turn,
An' run me down an' plow me!

III.

This life presents a bitter cup—
It's full of cares an' crosses;
You've got to plow the daisies up,
An' make hay for the hosses!

* * * * *

All the Difference in the World.

"The hurricane plowed your neighbor's house down."

"Yes; he ain't been livin' right fer some time."

"An' the lightnin' killed all his cows."

"Yes; it was a judgment sent on him fer his good."

"But I've jest hearn tell that every house on your plantation on the river line was burnt to the ground."

"Oh, the mysterious dispensations of Providence! Oh, how the righteous are made to suffer in this cold, hard world!"

* * * * *

No Wings.

Life's a bitter story—
Sorrow still it brings;
Want to git to glory,
But I
Don't
Wear
Wings!

Each spring with sorrow bubbles—
Just all the brightest springs;
I'd rise above my troubles,
But I
Don't
Wear
Wings!

* * * * *

The Old Deacon's Sentiments.

Ef all de wives Solomon had took turns at cookin' fer him, I don't wonder he had dyspepsia late in life. De greatest wonder is dat he ever lived ter git old.

It takes a mighty wise man in dis day en time ter know fer certain des how much of a fool he is.

Wisdom don't cry in de streets er de city. Ef she did, a police would arrest her, and take her ter de lockup.

* * * * *

The Cheerful Old Jingles.

Trouble, like a tempest—
Can't stem the storm an' tide;
But when the wagon comes along
"We'll all take a ride!"

But—what's the use to worry
'Bout what's a-goin' to be?
"Molly, put the kettle on,—
We'll all have tea!"

* * * * *

An Arkansas author who couldn't get in the leading magazines says: "I'm fixing to start one of my own; and just think of the pleasure I'll have in accepting my own work!"

* * * * *

Finally.

Heaven help us as through life we go,
And all our troubles soften;
The mule would feel another's "Whoa!"
And hear it mighty often.

F. L. S.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA

Sharks.

(From The Jackson Record.)

An Atlanta man has caught a shark. Been knowing sharks were in Atlanta a long time.

Couldn't Stay Away.

(From The Columbus Ledger.)

An Atlanta man claims to have "just returned from hades." Wonder what he wanted to go back to Atlanta for?

Always in the Limelight.

(From The Donalsonville Record.)

Atlanta sports have been betting on the result of the Thaw trial. You can't lose Atlanta—she's always in the limelight.

Freakish.

(From The Savannah Press.)

Atlanta boasts of the suicide of a monkey in its zoo recently. It's a dull day in the capital city when something out of the ordinary is not being pulled off.

Ahead of New York.

(From The Americus Times-Recorder.)

"Salome" was too tough for New York, and now the suggestion is made that it be put on in Pittsburg or Atlanta. They could stand it.

Greed.

(From The Thomasville Times-Enterprise)

They are about to rape the potter's field in Atlanta. It does look like greed should spare the sleeping dead.

Where Atlanta Lost Out.

(From The Crawfordville Advocate-Democrat.)

The United States subtreasury in Chicago had about $200,000 stolen from them last week. If Atlanta had a subtreasury you could look for the same thing—just to keep in fashion, so here's where Atlanta loses.

Praying for Rain.

(From The Athens Banner.)

The Constitution says South Carolina is so dry that the people in that state are kept busy praying for rain.

Un-Constitution-al.

(From The Millen News.)

Brother Rockefeller has always been against wearing a mustache. He has had a pretty close shave to "get there" in this world, and he knows that's what we'll have to reach the hereafter.—Constitution. Shall we let this pass, or is it advisable to call a halt or declare it un-Constitution-al?

The First.

(From The Huntsville, Ala., Mercury.)

The Atlanta Constitution is the first of the big dailies to refuse to publish any more of the Thaw trial evidence. Good for The Constitution. Southern homes are too sacred to be invaded by such disgusting stuff.

Forgotten Teddy.

(From The Athens Banner.)

There are some critics making the point that there is no such thing as American literature. The Atlanta Constitution remarks that these critics must have forgotten Colonel Roosevelt and his nineteen books.

No Telling.

(From The Adel News.)

The Atlanta Constitution wants to know what the Philippines have cost us. We don't think the authorities or anybody else can tell.

Not an Atlanta Man.

(From The Rome Tribune.)

Thank goodness, Swettenham escaped being an Atlanta man. Atlanta thereby probably escaped an earthquake.

A Good Attraction.

(From The Moultrie Observer.)

A comet is due to touch the earth in a few weeks. Atlanta might try to get it as an attraction at her state fair.

Something the Matter.

(From The Macon News.)

What's the matter with Atlanta? Not a sensation in two days. That's not keeping up with Pittsburg a little bit.

Almost as Good.

(From The Americus Times-Recorder.)

"Eureka" shrieks Atlanta. She missed her "end" of the Thaw trial, but yesterday made the glad find that a black Decatur streeter belonged to the discharged negro regiment. Good old Atlanta.

Sadly Neglecting Thaw.

(From The Americus Times-Recorder.)

In the delirious ecstacy of naming a chief of police, Atlanta is sadly neglecting the Thaw-radora game now going on, with Evelyn at the bat and Jerome on deck.

Only a Mile Away.

(From The Americus Times-Recorder.)

An Atlanta man claims to have "just returned from hell.' Sam Jones always said it was only a half-mile from that town.

Takes Everything in Sight.

(From The Quitman Advertiser.)

Atlanta has again secured the state fair for this year. That's Atlanta's way, take everything in sight.

In the Dumps.

(From The Albany Herald.)

Atlanta is pouting. Carrie Nation went away without even threatening to raid a saloon.

Easy Marks.

(From The Dublin Courier-Dispatch.)

Atlanta is a fat field for frauds. The people of that city seem to be easy.

An Opportunity to Boast.

(From The Valdosta Times.)

That war which has sprung up between Honduras and Nicaragua gives Atlanta an opportunity to boast again—because it does not compare in fatalities with the Atlanta war last fall.

Without Imagination.

(From The Rome Tribune.)

Chicago papers calls Atlanta a small city. That paper is evidently without imagination, and forgets to think of the great and glorious future that awaits Atlanta.

Arctic Mosquitoes.

(From The London Chronicle.)

The presence of mosquitoes in myriads within the bare, uninhabited arctic circle, is surely in some degree a mystery. The mosquito is a blood-sucker, but in these unvisited plains he is for the most part, and of strict necessity, a vegetation. A few birds excepted (and the birds are furnished with impervious feathers), there is no local life whatever. The Lapp in summer drives his reindeer to the sea, and no native crosses the field if he can help it. Yet in this region, "seemingly the most unsuitable for its effective working," the mosquito flourishes, "a primeval and enduring curse, inexplicably developed to its utmost."

GENERAL GEO. E. BRYANT DEAD, A GALLANT SOLDIER OF THE BLUE

By Judge Robert L. Rodgers.

SOME time ago a kindly notice was made of me concerning the appointment given to me as the national historian for the association of veterans of the Blue and the Gray. I thank you.

In such position it becomes my duty to chronicle events which may be pertinent to the gallant men on either side, the Blue or the Gray. In the history of the United States that must be written for our posterity, the soldiers of both sides in the civil war must be considered fairly and appropriately as American soldiers and with due regard for American valor in a struggle of American manhood, with the courage of their convictions on either side.

In such view I present a sketch of one who illustrated the idea in the civil war on the side of the Blue and who has recently departed this life. I refer to General George E. Bryant. He died at Madison, Wis., on Saturday, February 16, 1907, at his home near Madison, at the age of 75 years. General Bryant was a man of fine character in the army and as a citizen since the war. He was a native of Massachusetts and a descendant of prominent soldiers of the revolutionary war, who fought for American liberty at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. Before the civil war General Bryant was educated in Vermont and was a schoolmate with others who became distinguished in the civil war, as General Thomas E. G. Ransom, General Grenville M. Dodge and Admiral George Dewey, of the United States navy. Three of these schoolmates, Ransom, Dodge and Bryant, became generals in the United States army and served under General Sherman in the campaign through Georgia. General Dodge commanded the division on the left wing of the Sixteenth army corps until the 19th of August, in 1864, when he was wounded on the head in a small engagement near Proctor's creek, on the west side from Atlanta. On being thus disabled, General Dodge was succeeded by General T. E. G. Ransom, who then, for a time, was in command of the left wing of the Sixteenth army corps.

General George E. Bryant, the subject of this sketch, was the colonel of the Twelfth regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry. His service in the operations of the armies under General Sherman may be taken as the feature for our local interest about him. He was with General Sherman and was here about Atlanta in the siege of July and August, in 1864, and on to the sea.

Was Well Known Here.

Quite a number of good people in Georgia and in and around Atlanta knew General Bryant, and they will be interested in this sketch of him. Among them are some whom I know. I mention Mr. Henry S. Cave, who was formerly the secretary and cashier of the H. I. Kimball House Company. Mr. Cave formerly lived in Wisconsin and knew General G. E. Bryant, and he has spoken to me in high terms of the splendid character of General Bryant. I mention another, Captain Carter, the engineer of the waterworks at Fort McPherson barracks. Captain Carter was a school boy in Vermont, his native state, and was a Vermont volunteer in the civil war. He was a schoolmate with Admiral Dewey and was in the school room when Dewey had the fight with the teacher and got the best of the teacher. From this fact of being in the same school with Dewey I presume that Captain Carter was also a schoolmate with General G. E. Bryant.

Colonel (later General) Bryant's regiment was a component part of the First brigade in the third division of the Seventeenth army corps, commanded by Major General Frank P. Blair, Jr., who assumed the command of the Seventeenth on the 4th day of May, 1864. The first brigade, third division, Seventeenth corps, was commanded by Brigadier General Manning F. Force. In the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, Brigadier General Force was severely wounded and was thus under the necessity of having to be carried off the field. He was then immediately succeeded by the senior colonel of the brigade, who was Colonel George E. Bryant, of the Twelfth Wisconsin regiment. He then became commander of that first brigade, third division, of the Seventeenth corps. This corps was marched on the left wing of the federal army in one of General Sherman's famous flank movements around from the right to the left of the army by way of Marietta and Roswell, in Cobb county, crossing the Chattahoochee river near Roswell and passing through Decatur, Ga., on July 20, 1864, and bivouacked in line about four miles from Decatur facing west. On the 21st of July the brigade, then under General Force, was engaged in battle with confederate forces and sustained heavy losses. The report of Colonel Bryant shows that his Twelfth Wisconsin regiment, out of less than 600 men engaged, lost 134 killed and wounded. The Seventeenth corps then advanced the next day toward Atlanta and was the left wing of General Sherman's army. They were engaged at the famous location known in official reports and history as "Leggett's Hill," where the fiercest fighting occurred in that great battle on the 22d of July, 1864. The place is where the brick mansion now stands known here as the Koch residence. It was there that General Force fell while gallantly leading his famous brigade. It was there that Colonel Bryant bravely was leading his Twelfth Wisconsin regiment, when he was called to take command of the brigade. There was the desperate struggle for that pivotal position of the battle. It was there that General M. D. Leggett gave the positive order that "the hill must be retained at all hazards and at whatever cost." It was there that a similar order was given by a confederate officer that "the hill must be taken at all hazards." The charges there were of desperate form and there men of the Blue and the Gray fought and died with a heroic courage. There General George E. Bryant led his regiment and his brigade as bravely as any American soldier ever did on any field of battle. It was for his conduct there that General Leggett gave him special mention, saying in his report of the battle: "Especial notice is also due to Colonel George E. Bryant, of the Twelfth Wisconsin veteran volunteers, who assumed command of the first brigade when General Force fell."

Sent Around Atlanta.

General Bryant was then sent around Atlanta with the Seventeenth corps, and he was in the battle of Ezra church July 28, 1864, of which part of the line runs now through Westview cemetery. He was at the battle of Jonesboro on the 31st of August, 1864. That was also a severe battle. To show how it was in part let me quote a part of the report of General Bryant of that fight at Jonesboro:

"The charge of the enemy extended along the front of the Thirty-first Illinois and seven companies of the Twelfth Wisconsin, which was successfully resisted at both points. I claim for the brigade as its just proportion of killed, wounded and prisoners of the enemy on that day, 262.

"The Thirty-first Illinois regiment, with 200 men, expended in one hour 19,000 rounds of ammunition.

"In this engagement the Twelfth Wisconsin had six men wounded and the Thirty-first Illinois one man."

Pretty rapid firing, ninety-five times for every man in one hour, or one shot for each man in about every forty seconds.

Then where were the confederates firing, that only seven of the enemy were wounded when they were doing this rapid firing? Oh! the horrors of the civil war.

Since the war General Bryant has been a prominent man in his adopted state, Wisconsin. I learn that he was the friend of the now distinguished gentleman, Governor LaFollette, and I believe he is United States senator now, when LaFollette was a poor young man struggling for his education at the University of Wisconsin. General Bryant loaned him money to meet his expenses. Later by many years, when LaFollette was a member of congress, he was the friend of General Bryant and had him appointed as postmaster at Madison. It being suggested that General Bryant did not live in Madison, Mr. LaFollette said: "It doesn't make any difference where he lives. Anything which General Bryant wants, that I can give him, he shall have."

The virtue of gratitude is noble. Who does not admire it? Be it to the praise of Mr. LaFollette that he has such virture and the courage to say it and the heart to show it as a good man.

General Bryant leaves a widow and one son at his home. He was 75 year old. He had been prominent in the state politics of Wisconsin for many years. For a long time he was in the active practice of law. Of recent years he has been living in a quiet and retired manner on his fine farm near Madison.

Thus the old heroes of the Blue and the Gray pass away and the memory of them "is like a tale that is told." The record is made up, and "as it is written so it is written."

"One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever.

"If the clouds be full of rain, they empty themselves upon the earth, and if the tree fall toward the south, or toward the north, in that place where the tree falleth there it shall lie.

"In the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows be darkened, and the doors shall be shut in the streets, when the sound of the grinding is low, and he shall rise up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of music shall be brought low; also when they shall be afraid of that which is high and fears shall be in the way and the almond tree shall flourish, and the grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail; because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets; or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern, then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."

A brave and good man is gone. No more of war, or strife of life. May he rest in peace and his spirit be with God. Farewell, General Bryant, soldier of the Blue.

CONSTITUTION ECHOES.

Don't Want the Job.

(From The Jackson, Miss., Ledger.)

The Atlanta Constitution says, "Now let somebody call time." That depends. If the Constitution is talking about old Father Time, we beg to be excused. Fact is, we refuse to call him.

Wouldn't Recognize It.

(From The Americus Times-Recorder.)

The Constitution thinks that if Washington's ghost could walk along the lines, see 'em grafting cherry trees, and corporations and so forth—well, he wouldn't recognize his country, anyway.

How to Secure That Waterway.

(From The Griffin Call.)

"And now for an inland waterway" exclaims the Atlanta Constitution. This can be accomplished by running a pipe from Tybee to Atlanta, and then let the Atlanta papers suck as hard as they now blow.

Which Depends.

(From The Thomasville Times-Enterprise.)

The Atlanta Constitution is advocating higher salaries for preachers. So they can go to the theater?

A Remarkable Camera.

(From the Rochelle New Era.)

The Constitution has an artist that can take his own picture. His camera must be like Charles Lane's well—so crooked that it came up out of the ground.

ENDS SERIES OF LECTURES

Large Audiences Greeted Edwar Young Clarke at the Atlanta Bible School.

Large audiences, both morning and night, greeted Edward Young Clarke at the Atlanta Bible school yesterday. He completed at that time his series of lectures on "The Book of Books," and D. Bolfe Hunt, the president, stated to the audience that the school regretted exceedingly the series had closed.

The Bible school will hold no night sessions during the progress of the Sunday School institute, the students expecting to attend in a body.

In regard to this Dr. Hunt said:

"It is seldom that any people have the opportunity of hearing and seeing the things which will be presented at this institute.

"The men in charge are known the world over. Our students and people want to attend. We will therefore dispense with the night sessions during the running of the institute."

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE

Atlanta Sunday School Union Will Hold Its First Session Tonight.

The Atlanta Sunday School Union holds its first institute session tonight at the First Methodist church.

All Sunday school workers are invited to be present. Hon. Marion Lawrence and three other officers of the National Sunday School Association will be on hand.

A splendid exhibit of Sunday school literature of all denominations will also be made.

4%
Interest compounded allowed in our
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
On and After January 1st, 1907.
THE NEAL BANK
E. H. THORNTON, President — W. F. MANRY, Vice-President
H. C. CALDWELL, Cashier — F. M. BERRY, Assistant Cashier

COUNCIL TO HOLD EIGHT ELECTIONS

Howard Pattillo Will be Police Commissioner.

W. H Preston Will Be Recorder's Clerk—Six Hospital Trustees to Be Chosen—All Could Be Re-elected, but One Declines. Other Work for Council.

The city council will hold several elections this afternoon. A police commissioner, a clerk to the recorder, and six trustees of the Grady hospital will be chosen.

As there is only one candidate for the office of police commissioner, and the clerk of the recorder has been chosen in a caucus, it is a certainty that W. H. Preston will be the recorder's clerk and ex-Councilman Howard Pattillo will be the new police commissioner to succeed Orion Nunnally.

Four members of the hospital trustees whose terms expire will be elected, as they have no opposition; a fifth is not certain about being a candidate, and the sixth has declined a reelection.

Robert A. Hemphill, Robert J. Lowry, E. W. Martin and Hugh M. Dorsey are are four hospital trustees whose terms expire who will be reelected without opposition; Trustee George W. Lowndes is the one who is not certain about wanting to be reelected, and Trustee Robert J. Maddox is the trustee who has declined a reelection.

Other Work for Council.

After council has held all the elections, it will take up several other important matters.

The committee on ordinances will make a favorable report on a milk ordiance, which came from the board of health. The ordinance makes requirements to give the people better and cleaner milk.

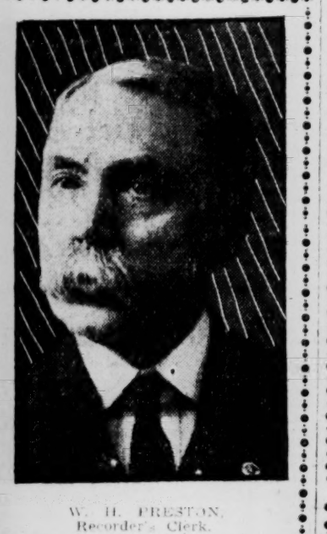
A general ordinance regulating the electric signs across the sidewalks will be taken and acted upon.

There will be an adverse report from the street committee on Councilman Harman's ordinance prohibiting heavy traffic on the Peachtree asphalt.

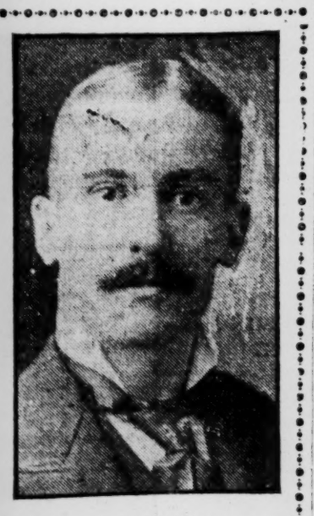
There will be a favorable report on a petition of the Louisville and Nashville railroad for more entrances to the yards on East Hunter street.

The police committee will have reports to make on several applications for saloon licenses.

The sewer committee will be ready to report the bids for sewer work this year.



W. H. PRESTON,
Recorder's Clerk.



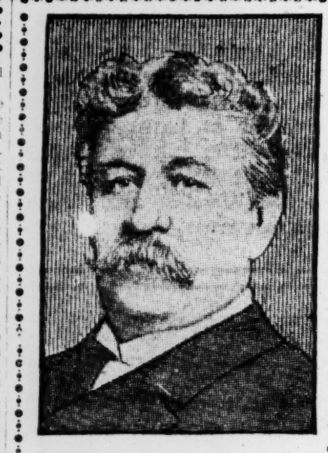
HOWARD PATTILLO,
He Will Today Be Made Police Commissioner.



ROBERT A. HEMPHILL
Will Be Reelected Trustee Grady Hospital.



E. W. MARTIN
Will Be Reelected Grady Hospital Trustee.



COLONEL ROBERT J. LOWRY
Will Be Reelected Trustee Grady Hospital.

THEATERS.

"If I Were King."

If I were king—ah, Love if I were king!
What tributary nations would I bring
To stoop before your scepter, and to swear
Allegiance to your lips and eyes and hair.

Beneath your feet what treasures I would fling.
The stars would be your pearls upon a string.
The world a ruby for your finger ring
And you should have the sun and moon to wear
If I were king!

The above is but one of many exquisite and matchless lines of poetic beauty in the romantic play, "If I Were King," which will be seen at the Grand tonight with Lester Lonergan in the role of Francois Villon, the vagabond-poet and hero. The play has the distinction of being acclaimed the best romantic drama since the era of William Shakespeare. It is consistent, thrilling, poetic and virile. The piece comes to the Grand for tonight, tomorrow at matinee and again tomorrow night.

Robert Loraine.

The twentieth century girl is Diana the Huntress, and man is her prey. Nowadays men have become so hard to catch, even for an evening call, that women have been driven to the necessity of entertaining themselves. Diana the Huntress symbolizes the leading character in Bernard Shaw's play, "Man and Superman," in which Robert Loraine will be seen at the Grand next Wednesday and Thursday night and Thursday matinee. Mr. Loraine portrays the character of John Tanner, an exponent of the new code of thought, relative to men and women. The theory is advanced that in the never-ceasing romance between men and women the man is the weaker of the two, that he is not strong enough to free himself from the web with which she snares him.

Louis James.

In the coming presentation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with Louis James as the big, genial flirtations Falstaff, especial care has been given to the music incidental to the comedy. The choicest numbers from Verdi's "Falstaff" and Nicholai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" have been utilized, with the result that the performance, while purely legitimate comedy, with lyric embellishments in thorough harmony with the theme, gives also an operatic atmosphere to a deliciously played Shakespearian comedy. The cast, headed by Nellie McHenry and Norman Hackett, is said to be an especially good one, and the scenery both massive and magnificent.

At the Bijou.

At the Bijou tonight and all this week will be presented Charles E. Blaney's brilliant and absorbingly interesting play, "The Curse of Drink," and its intensely exciting railroad scene. A full-sized engine is seen plowing its way through a blinding snow storm. Gradually the storm subsides, the clouds break and clear away, and the rapidly flying landscape is seen bathed in moonlight. The engine dashes into a tunnel, and as it emerges is seen rushing down upon the helpless girl lying upon the rails. The scene is a hair-raiser, and is a verijable triumph of stage mechanism in the impression it gives of reality.

The principal scenes of the play are laid in Jersey City, in the office of the president of the New York and Western railroad, the barrel house of Max Nickelscooper, Bill Sanford's home, a tunnel on the line of the New York and Western railroad, the round house, and a street in Jersey City. The story of the drama revolves around the downfall and reformation of Bill Sanford, an engineer, most ably handled by Mr. P. Aug. Anderson. The play is of the wholesome human nature type, appealing to all classes of theatergoers, and while it teaches a strong moral lesson, and carries home the lesson that "the wages of sin is death," the end is accomplished in a manner pleasing to all.

At the Eldorado.

Beginning tonight, the Blunkall-Atwood Stock Company will offer at the Eldorado theater for the first half of the week a great melodrama called "The Plunger." This great play is something on the order of "Checkers," and is considered by many to be one of the strongest melodramas ever written.

Ervin Blunkall will be seen in the part of the Plunger, Charles Danforth, in the lead, and the remainder of the company in congenial parts. In the company for the first time will be seen the famous Earl Company. This trio, consisting of three members, two of whom are children 9 and 11 years old, respectively, give a roaring little comedy musical sketch called "Aunt Hanna's First Visit to Town."

Zella, the oldest of the children, will be seen in the part of Sis Hopkins, while Little Dearest, who is a wonderful child only 9 years old, is seen in the part of the city child. Their songs and dances are all up to the moment, and there is not a dull second in their sketch. They will appear at each performance during the week.

"The Plunger" will be given Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, with matinees Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rookwood

A great deal of new Rookwood has just come in. The patterns, if possible, surpass in their chaste beauty and tender coloring the previous collection. Each piece is an individual expression of artistic skill, signed by its designer. Hence no duplicates.

Call to see this ware—it forms a charming section of our Art Rooms.

Maier & Berkele

GRAND PRIZE
(The highest honor)
Awarded to
DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring Extracts
At the
ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.
For sale by all representative grocers.

GREAT SUCCESS CROWNED THE EFFORTS OF LOCAL T. P. A. POST DURING 1906



Photos by McCrary & Co.
Newly-Elected Officers of Post B, the Active Atlanta Branch of the Travelers' Protective Association.

POST B, the Atlanta post of the Travelers' Protective Association, has just brought to a happy close, the most successful year in all its history including some twelve years and many chapters emblazoned with the very brightest of records.

Not only has the year been a most successful one within the organization, but to the constant and untiring efforts of this association, much of the credit is given for the recent establishment of interchangeable mileage books good on practically all of the railroads in the southeast east of the Mississippi and south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, at 2 1-2 cents. With the selling of these new thousand-mile books, the general traveling public has been greatly benefited as well as the T. P. A.'s.

While success has been the rule in the Atlanta post, next to the oldest in the state, this has also been true of the T. P. A. throughout Georgia and the entire country. The Atlanta post now numbers some 450 members, and the number is still increasing. From a financial point of view, also, the local branch is stronger than ever and now wields an influence such as has made it everywhere recognized as a great factor in the betterment of conditions and the looking to a Greater Atlanta and a Greater Georgia.

Such has been the activity among the members, and particularly the officers, that a great majority of the Atlanta traveling men are now members of post B. So many and so practical are the benefits in a business way, entirely aside from the great insurance feature, that new members are being added constantly. Included among the many benefits to the commercial travelers is the fact that through specially named committees, the T. P. A. is constantly working for securing the repeal of all municipal, county, state and federal laws imposing or enforcing a license tax upon the traveling man. Others are also working to secure recognition from railroads and obtain favorable terms on both transportation and the handling of baggage. Still others are working to secure hotel accommodations commensurate with the prices paid, the elevation of the social and moral character of traveling men, a wider acquaintance among the members and the securing of business connections for unemployed members.

In other words, traveling men throughout the country, as well as in Atlanta, are realizing more than ever that a T. P. A. membership means the having of careful, experienced and practical business men who are constantly working for just the conditions which will better each and every member personally. So true is this that there are now over 33,000 members throughout the country, and to this same organization President Roosevelt stated that much of the credit was due for the establishment of the interstate commerce commission and also the passing of many laws looking to better service for the public at the hands of the common carriers.

New Officers Named.

Atlanta post, post B, has just selected new officers for the ensuing year who are certain to add greater strength to the organization, representing as they do the very best Atlanta men now in business. The list of these officers is as follows:

President—C. H. Kelley.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Andrews.
First Vice President—M. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—A. W. Fickett.
Third Vice President—R. W. Eberhardt.
Directors—R. J. Thomas, W. P. Anderson, H. S. Prater, E. O. Miles and D. R. Wilder.
Chairmen Committees—Press, W. O. Stamps; railroad, A. J. Swann; employment, H. M. Ashe; legislative, E. F. Morgan; Hotel, W. W. Hyatt.
Post Attorney—James L. Mayson.
Post Chaplain—Rev. S. R. Belk.

While much has already been accomplished in the interests of both the traveling men and the traveling public through the efforts of this organization, plans are now under way for even greater results. Among other matters association is now starting a campaign looking to interchangeable mileage books of 1,000 and 2,000 miles for 2 cents per mile and also transferable. One of the members stated yesterday that commercial travelers pay the highest rates of transportation of any class of travelers in the country. "It's this way," he began, "just look at all other classes, organizations of all kinds. These are granted special excursion rates for certain occasions, but the traveling man, who is constantly on the road and all the time paying money to the railroads, he has to pay the regular rate. More than this, the traveling man not only pays out money all of the time, but he also is working for the interests of the railroads in that he is working up business, all of which is shipped by freight or at any rate over the railroads and from which they get a revenue. Take it in any other business and the man who buys in large quantities is given a wholesale rate. But the traveling man goes right on paying the railroads fare in the first place and securing them freight business in the second place."

Better Baggage Service.

Another reform for which the Travelers' Protective Association is hard at work this year is the securing of a larger and better baggage service from the railroads. Members of the organization state that the rough and improper handling and smashing of baggage at present is largely due to the fact that the railroads do not employ nearly enough men for the proper handling of the luggage. They state that one man has to do the work of two and as a result he is constantly slamming, pitching and throwing a trunk or sample case around in any old way to get it moved and on or off the train regardless of damage or injury. Steps have already been taken looking to the correction of this evil.

Another reform, and one which is sure to commend itself to the entire traveling public, is the effort of the organization to secure better and cleaner hotel accommodations. The legislative committee is now engaged in the drawing up of a bill for the next meeting of the legislature compelling the proprietor of every hotel to change the linen on every bed in his house every day. An attempt will be made to make such a law in Georgia, together with suitable punishment for any and every neglect on the part of any hotel proprietor, and the traveling men say that they will see to it that the law is enforced, and that the general traveling public will be benefited in this reform as well as many others for which the Travelers' Protective Association has worked so earnestly and successfully.

Altogether, the records for the year just ended and the plans which are now under way for 1907, show that both post B, of Atlanta, and the Travelers' Protective Association as a national organization is now stronger than it ever was before, and that, as usual, the general public, particularly the general traveling public, will be among the beneficiaries.

Just a Suggestion.

(From The Chicago News.)

"Here's an inquiry from a man signed 'Benedict,' who wants to know how to prevent baldness," said the answers-to-correspondents editor.

"Tell him to get a divorce," suggested the horse reporter.

Substantial Feed.

(From The Boston Transcript.)

"Yes, sir, I'm a strict fruitarian."

"Indeed; and what kind of fruit do you live on?"

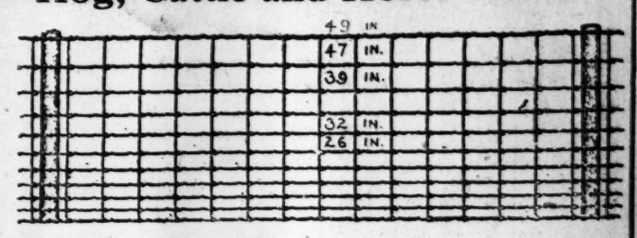
"The fruit of industry."

He—Is there any chance of your marrying me?

She—No; there has never been any insanity in our family.—Illustrated Bits.

GET THE NEW
TORIC
EYE GLASS LENSES
at
A. K. HAWKES CO.
OPTICIANS
TWO STORES { 14 Whitehall St. / 125 Peachtree St.

Hog, Cattle and Horse Fence



Send for Catalog and Prices.
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We make all grades of Copper and Zinc Cuts = Fine Copper etchings for books and trade catalogues = Designing = — Newspaper Halftones — — Post Card cuts — "To Illustrate is to Advertise"
Atlanta Ga.

Brannen & Anthony's

"THE NEAREST DRUG STORE"

With our special attention to telephone orders and prompt delivery service, every family in this city can consider ours "the nearest drug store."

TELEPHONE US

FOR ANYTHING THAT COMES FROM A DRUG STORE and for Whiskies, Wines and Brandies for Family Use.

TO YOUNG MEN OF CITY J. K. ORR GIVES ADVICE

J. K. ORR delivered a remarkably strong address to men at the Young Men's Christian Association hall yesterday afternoon. At the close of his remarks he presented all present with a beautiful morocco bound pocket edition of the book of "Proverbs."

A splendid audience greeted Mr. Orr. In part he said:

"Whenever I am tempted to give young men advice, I think of what the boy said to his father who was urging him to become a lawyer: 'Tell me,' said the boy, 'where does my money come in.' 'Why,' answered the father, 'people would pay you for advice.' 'I'm afraid not,' said the boy, 'none of you take it now, when it's free.'

"Some of you come from the farm. You have seen young pigs fed hot swill in a trough; the first one scalds his snout the squeals, that does not deter the others, each one has to find out the swill's hot in his own way. That was about the way with boys in my days, and I don't reckon they've changed much.

"In the parable of the sower, the lesson seems to be, that even though much is wasted on stony ground, now and then a stray seed takes root and brings forth an hundred fold, so it is worth while to keep on sowing.

"Outside of the professions, the avenues open to a young man to gain a livlihood follow the lines of either capital or labor. Fortunately, and I use the word advisedly, few at the beginning are handicapped with capital. Most men who rise in the world begin working for others. To them St. Luke offers a very helpful verse which it will pay you to remember. 'If you have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who will give you that which is your own?' That is the key to quick promotion."

World Owes Me Living.

"You often hear a young man say, 'the world owes me a living,' that's true, but there's another axiom in business equally true. 'If you don't look after your collections, the collector will soon be looking after you.' For a young man necessity is the best business tonic. For as industry is health, so idleness is disease The great battles of the world have been won by famous generals, yet none of these would have adorned the pages of history, without the faithfulness and heroism of thousands of privates whose names are not recorded.

"The successful man is the one who has the moral fibre to listen to the voice of conscience and stand firm for the right.

"Poverty, while no disgrace, is slavery; for that reason, if no other, it should be overcome.

"There is no prescription for success, but like the laws of nature, we have a few hard and fast rules that cannot be slighted with impunity.

"Don't smoke cigarettes, they're poison. If you've started, quit. Don't smoke at all if you haven't started. It's no criminal offense, but wait till you are 25.

"Never say 'I don't care.' 'Don't care' is a sure loser in any game. Don't ever sell your seed corn. Character is seed corn; as long as you keep that unspotted, you're sure of a crop. Never tell business lies. Truth is the cornerstone of all success. Remember that politeness pays the biggest dividends. It is nature's free capital—cultivate it.

"Don't get discouraged and quit because things don't come your way at the start. The boat that wins the race is often the one that makes the best time against the wind; it knows how to tack.

"Don't waste time. In principle, it is almost as bad to steal your employer's time as his money.

Have Decided Opinion.

"Have positive likes and dislikes. Nothing so develops the intellect. Don't be on the fence. Have an opinion of your own, even if you are sometimes wrong.

"Another element of success is cheerfulness. Good humor covers a multitude of shortcomings. Roses are an emblem of joy. The earth laughs in flowers.

"There are few professions in which text books are indispensable. If I had to name one in which the tenets of success are to be found in the most condensed form, it would be this little book of Proverbs. If you were still further limited to one verse, I would commend this: Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.'

"Christian character is one of the best business assets; it stands for honesty and loyalty—these have kept many a man's place when the pay roll had to be thinned out. No boy ever lost a chance to get a job by being a member of a Sunday school or the 'Y. M. C. A.' A man may never be great in the generally accepted sense, but any one can be pure and wholesome.

"From it, across a valley, we see a far horizon; behind us is the record made. As you have lived an unselfish life, as you have helped or hindered others, will the world be better or worse by your having lived at all; your recompense will come in some day hearing those blessed words: 'Well done, thou faithful servant, enter now into the joy of thy lord.'"

WARM WELCOME FOR PASTOR.

Interesting Exercises at Savannah First Baptist Church.

Savannah, Ga., March 3.—(Special.)—A warm welcome was accorded Rev. Dr. W. L. Pickard, the new pastor of the First Baptist church, this afternoon. Dr. Pickard comes from the leading Baptist church of Lynchburg, Va., and succeeds in the local pastorate Rev. Dr. John D. Jordan, who some time ago accepted a call to the Jackson Hill Baptist church of Atlanta. An address of welcome on behalf of the Baptists of Georgia was delivered by Rev. Dr. S. Y. Jamison, president of Mercer university, Macon, and an address on behalf of the Baptists of Savannah by Dr. Robert Van Deventer, pastor of the Duffy Street Baptist church. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. James Y. Fair, of the Independent Presbyterian church, and a welcome on behalf of Christians of Savannah generally was extended by Rev. Dr. W. N. Ainsworth, pastor of the Wesley Monumental church. Rev. Dr. Pickard comes accorded him. A large congregation comes acorded him. A large congregation attended the service, which was held at the First Baptist church.

ROUNTREE'S

For quality, Style and convenience in travelers requisites. They give prestige, and satisfy you as no other baggage will.

Rountree's Trunk and Leather Goods Store
W. Z. TURNER, MGR.
77 WHITEHALL STREET.

$15,000.00 IN PRIZ

ABSOLUT

BY THE ATLANTA

To its readers residing in the city of Atlanta and the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF F

10 FREE TRIPS TO EUROPE

These tours will extend over a period of about eight weeks from the time of leaving Philadelphia until the return and will include visits to Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, Switzerland and England. The trips are very comprehensive and attractive and offer a great variety of interest. First-class cabin passage on first-class Atlantic steamers will be engaged, and full hotel accommodations provided. The expenses for necessary fees for sight seeing and to hotel porters and servants, and payments for baggage transfers, and the like, will all be paid by The Constitution. The tours will be personally conducted and leading points of interest in the Old Country visited before the return home. Carriage drives will be a part of each day's pleasures. Money cannot buy the privilege of being a part of the personnel of this party of European tourists. The itinerary of the trips will be published in these columns at an early date. Rest assured that those who go to Europe as guests of The Constitution will have the time of their lives. As to distribution of these tours see section below.

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Who the Ladies Are Who Will Receive These Valuable Awards Will Be Determined by Popular Vote of Constitution F Friends of Contestants According to the Accompanying Manner of Balloting:

Votes Will Be Allowed on All Subscriptions to the Constitution, PAID IN ADVANCE, as Follows:

One month's subscription to daily and Sunday Constitution	*50 votes*
Two months' subscription to daily and Sunday Constitution	*100 votes*
Three months' subscription to daily and Sunday Constitution	*200 votes*
Six months' subscription to daily and Sunday Constitution	*500 votes*
One year's subscription to daily and Sunday Constitution	*1,200 votes*
Six months' subscription to daily Constitution (except Sunday)	*400 votes*
One year's subscription to daily Constitution (except Sunday)	*1,000 votes*
One year's subscription to Weekly Constitution	*50 votes*
One year's subscription to Tri-Weekly Constitution	*150 votes*

Paid in advance subscriptions, monthly or longer, must be SENT DIRECT to the office of The Constitution Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga., and upon receipt of remittance ballots will be issued. The paper will be delivered through mail, by carrier or by agent, as requested by the subscriber. Votes will NOT be issued upon receipts, UNLESS REQUESTED AT THE TIME PAYMENT IS MADE.

PAYMENTS IN ARREARS

Votes will be allowed on payments in arrears only when a payment for at least one month in advance is made. If a subscriber now gets The Constitution and pays for it at the end of each month, he can secure votes in this contest by paying for the month past and for at least one month in advance. This ruling applies to the Daily and Sunday Constitution, only as all subscriptions to the Weekly and Tri-Weekly are paid for in advance, none others being accepted.

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28, 1907.

THE $15,000 IN PRIZES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLL

The candidate having the largest number of votes in EACH ONE of the 100 districts at the end of the contest will receive a free trip to the Jamestown Exposition. Each district will be sepa and the number of votes accorded candidates in one district will have no bearing whatsoever upon the number of votes cast for candidates in other districts, except in the instance of the cap pean tours. It should be borne in mind, therefore, that the candidate who leads her own particular district at the end of the contest is assured of at least one free trip to the Jamestown Expo European tour, that depending upon the ruling which follows). **The grand, or capital, prize of the contest will be the $1,500 in cash.** This sum of money will be given the candidate who secur votes in the entire contest, regardless of district limitations. The winner of the capital prize may be a resident of any section of the territory covered by the contest. As will be noted by r of territory into districts there are to be eight Jamestown trip winners in the city of Atlanta—one trip being awarded the candidate who secures the largest number of votes in EACH ONE o city. Now the candidate standing highest among these eight winners will not only be sent to the Jamestown Exposition for a week's outing but will be sent on to Europe for eight more week Constitution. There are 59 districts in the State of Georgia outside of Atlanta. There will be, therefore, 59 Jamestown Exposition trip winners in Georgia outside of Atlanta. The four candidates these 59 winners will be sent on to Europe after their Jamestown trip. There will be five Jamestown trip winners in the State of Alabama. The highest candidate among these five winne position and then on to Europe. South Carolina will have five Jamestown trip winners. The highest candidate among these five winners will be sent to Jamestown, then on to Europe. There will winners in the State of Texas. The highest candidate among these five winners will be sent to the Exposition and then on to Europe. Virginia, North Carolina and Florida will have twelve Jame highest candidate among these twelve winners will be sent to the Exposition and then on to Europe. Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas will have six Jamestown trip winners. The highest candid ners will be sent to the Exposition and then on to Europe.

The Constitution $15,000 Prize Contest Conditions and General Information:

Before being voted for, a nomination blank, which can be secured from The Constitution office, or cut from this paper, must be sent in for a candidate. A nomination blank can be sent in by any one who desires to nominate an aspirant, provided he or she is indorsed by three responsible citizens in the locality in which he or she lives. The indorsers must be merchants, professional men or officials—men who can be easily reached or found, and must certify at the time of nomination the candidate is eligible as to age. All other questions of eligibility will be finally determined by The Constitution Publishing Company.

Candidates must reside in one of the prescribed localities.

A ballot will be printed in each issue of The Constitution. Each ballot must be cast within seven days of the day it is printed, and will be counted as one vote for the candidate named on it, provided the name of the candidate appears in the list of those nominated. If an aspirant has not already been nominated, send a nomination blank with the ballot. All ballots to be complete must include the border, or else they will be rejected as informal.

Ballots must be sent direct to this office, and postage must be fully prepaid, or they will be rejected and not counted.

Paid in advance subscriptions, monthly or longer, must be SENT DIRECT, by mail, or through the agent, TO THIS OFFICE, and on receipt of remittance Special Ballots will be issued. The paper will be delivered through the mail, by carrier or agent, as requested by the subscriber.

Special Ballots are provided to carry with them additional voting value, according to amount paid and length of subscription.

Any protest against the eligibility of any candidate will not be considered if votes have been cast for said candidate for a period of thirty (30) days or longer.

No employee, or member of employee's family, of The Constitution can participate.

In the event of a tie between contestants in any locality, both will be taken.

Any successful candidate shall have the right to name a proxy, subject to our approval, if unable to attend, but such substitute must be named prior to July 1st, 1907.

The last ballot will be published in the issue of The Constitution of May 25, 1907, and no ballot will be counted unless received at the office of The Constitution prior to June 1, or must be mailed to bear the post mark not later than June 1, and must reach this office within five days thereafter.

Any question that may arise will be determined by The Constitution Company, and its decisions will be absolute and final.

A candidate cannot withdraw from one locality to enter another and retain the votes to his or her credit in the former locality.

To secure Special Ballots, all moneys must reach this office. Agents are authorized to receive subscriptions, but ballots are only issued from THE CONSTITUTION Office after the gross amount of money has been received from the agent.

In accepting nomination all candidates must accept and agree to abide by the above conditions.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The contest officially opens at 8 o'clock, Monday morning, March 4, 1907, and closes at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, June 1, 1907.

Each district is separate and distinct in itself and the number of votes cast for candidates in one district has no bearing whatsoever upon the number of votes cast for candidates in other districts except so far as the capital prize and the European tours are concerned. Each candidate who secures the largest number of votes in EACH ONE of the 100 districts at the close of the contest is at least assured of one free trip to the Jamestown Exposition.

Only women are eligible as candidates in the city of Atlanta and the state of Georgia. In all other states where trips are offered **both men and women are eligible to compete.**

Receipt books and advertising matter will be sent candidates upon request.

Candidates may be nominated and voted for in this contest any time up to the very last minute of the race.

All votes issued on subscriptions are good until the end of the race and may be polled or held back as desired by the contestant or subscriber.

In sending in money in payment of subscriptions to The Constitution, make all checks, drafts, postal money orders, etc., payable to The Constitution Publishing Company. Cash must accompany every order where votes are desired.

Votes will be allowed on subscriptions secured anywhere in the wide world. If an order for a subscription is sent in together with the money, the votes will be issued in favor of the candidate who secured the order, whether the paper goes to a resident of the state of Georgia or to an inhabitant of China.

THE CONTEST BEGINS MONDAY, MARCH 4TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK

Every one in this section of the country is aroused by The Constitution's liberal offer, and since the first announcement last week letters and inquiries have been pouring into the Contest Department asking when subscriptions could be sent in and votes secured. The race is now on and those who desire to compete should fill out the nomination blank opposite and send to the Contest Department at once. Every subscription from one month on up counts for ballots and the more subscriptions secured the more ballots the sender will be entitled to. Votes will be issued in the order the subscriptions are received. Get to work at once. You may win the $1,500 in cash. Tell your friends of your candidacy and get them to clip out the one-vote coupons for you. A coupon good for one vote is published in the news columns of this paper. Look for it.

The Price of The Constitution, Daily, Weekly and Tri-Weekly, Is as Follows:

	In City of Atlanta.	By Mail or Through Agent.
One month's subscription to Daily and Sunday Constitution	*$ .50*	*$ .60*
Two months' subscription to Daily and Sunday Constitution	*1.00*	*1.20*
Three months' subscription to Daily and Sunday Constitution	*1.50*	*1.75*
Six months' subscription to Daily and Sunday Constitution	*3.00*	*3.50*
One year's subscription to Daily and Sunday Constitution	*6.00*	*7.00*
One year's subscription to Daily Constitution (except Sunday)	*5.00*	*5.00*
One year's subscription to Weekly Constitution		*.50*
One year's subscription to Tri-Weekly Constitution		*1.00*

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THE $15,000.00 CONTE

ADDRESS ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

CONTEST DE ATLANTA

The office of the Contest Manager is in room 815 of the Austell Bldg., Bell Phone Main 2319. If you want to know anything about the contest or want to see the Contest Manager personally, call up 2319 Main, or come to 815 Austell Bldg.

S TO BE GIVEN AWAY

ELY FREE

DAILY, WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY) CONSTITUTION

a, and other territory designated by the districts outlined elsewhere in this advertisement. The prizes are as follows:

TEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH

FREE TRIPS TO THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

n Palace Cars will convey The Constitution's party of 100 from their homes to the Jamestown Exposition and return. The offer of the free trips includes transportation to the rginia and return, Pullman sleeper, first-class hotel accommodations for one week, from Atlanta, street car fares as well as free admissions to the Exposition grounds. country has an exposition been built on ground so historic as that on which is now being constructed the buildings of the Jamestown Exposition This great International ique exhibition the world has ever seen. Here all the navies of the civilized globe will assemble during the Exposition. Military displays will also be an important factor, as n of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac. Over 3,000,000 incandescent lights will illumine the Exposition grounds at night. This sight alone will be worth going ness. You can see all of the Exposition if you want to. Will you be one of the 100 to take the trip?

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FROM WHERE THEY WILL GO

In Order to Equalize Competition the Field of The Constitution Has Been Divided Into 100 Districts as Follows:

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Only ladies are eligible as candidates in districts 1 to 67 inclusive.

District 1: All of ward 1 in the city of Atlanta.
District 2: All of ward 2 in the city of Atlanta.
District 3: All of ward 3 in the city of Atlanta.
District 4: All of ward 4 in the city of Atlanta.
District 5: All of ward 5 in the city of Atlanta.
District 6: All of ward 6 in the city of Atlanta.
District 7: All of ward 7 in the city of Atlanta.
District 8: All of ward 8 in the city of Atlanta.

STATE OF GEORGIA

District 9: All of College Park, Ga., and its militia district.
District 10: All of Decatur, Ga., and its militia district.
District 11: All of Covington, Ga., and its militia district.
District 12: All territory in the fifth congressional district of Georgia outside of College Park, Decatur, Covington and Atlanta not supplied by R. F. D. routes, for which special prize is offered.
District 13: All of Waynesboro, Ga., and its militia district.
District 14: All of Statesboro, Ga., and its militia district.
District 15: All of Stillmore, Ga., and its militia district.
District 16: All territory in the first congressional district of Georgia outside of Waynesboro, Statesboro and Stillmore, not supplied by R. F. D.
District 17: All of Albany, Ga., and its militia district.
District 18: All of Thomasville, Ga., and its militia district.
District 19: All of Bainbridge, Ga., and its militia district.
District 20: All of Tifton, Ga., and its militia district.
District 21: All territory in the second congressional district of Georgia outside of Albany, Thomasville, Bainbridge and Tifton, not supplied by R. F. D.
District 22: All of Hawkinsville, Ga., and its militia district.
District 23: All of Americus, Ga., and its militia district.
District 24: All of Cordele, Ga., and its militia district.
District 25: All territory in the third congressional district of Georgia outside of Hawkinsville, Americus and Cordele, not supplied by R. F. D.
District 26: All of Columbus, Ga., and its militia district.
District 27: All of LaGrange, Ga., and its militia district.
District 28: All of Newnan, Ga., and its militia district.
District 29: All territory in the fourth congressional district outside of Columbus, LaGrange and Newnan, not supplied by R. F. D.
District 30: All of Macon, Ga., and its militia district.
District 31: All of Griffin, Ga., and its militia district.
District 32: All of Barnesville, Ga., and its militia district.
District 33: All of Milledgeville, Ga., and its militia district.
District 34: All territory in the sixth congressional district outside of Macon, Griffin, Barnesville and Milledgeville not supplied by R. F. D.
District 35: All of Rome, Ga., and its militia district.
District 36: All of Dalton, Ga., and its militia district.
District 37: All of Cartersville, Ga., and its militia district.
District 38: All of Marietta, Ga., and its militia district.
District 39: All territory in the seventh congressional district of Georgia outside of Rome, Dalton, Cartersville and Marietta not supplied by R. F. D.
District 40: All of Athens, Ga., and its militia district.
District 41: All of Washington, Ga., and its militia district.
District 42: All of Eatonton, Ga., and its militia district.
District 43: All of Madison, Ga., and its militia district.
District 44: All territory in the eighth congressional district of Georgia outside of Athens, Washington, Eatonton and Madison not supplied by R. F. D.
District 45: All of Gainesville, Ga., and its militia district.
District 46: All of Lawrenceville, Ga., and its militia district.
District 47: All of Winder, Ga., and its militia district.
District 48: All territory in the ninth congressional district of Georgia outside of Gainesville, Lawrenceville and Winder not supplied by R. F. D.
District 49: All of Sparta, Ga., and its militia district.
District 50: All of Sandersville, Ga., and its militia district.
District 51: All of Louisville, Ga., and its militia district.
District 52: All territory in the tenth congressional district of Georgia outside of Sparta, Sandersville and Louisville not supplied by R. F. D.
District 53: All of Valdosta, Ga., and its militia district.
District 54: All of Dublin, Ga., and its militia district.
District 55: All of Waycross, Ga., and its militia district.
District 56: All territory in the eleventh congressional district of Georgia outside of Valdosta, Dublin and Waycross not supplied by R. F. D.
SPECIAL GEORGIA R. F. D. OFFER.
District 57: All country (not towns or cities) in the first congressional district of Georgia which is served by rural free delivery.
District 58: All country (not towns or cities) in the second congressional district of Georgia which is served by rural free delivery.
District 59: All country (not towns or cities) in the third congressional district of Georgia which is served by rural free delivery.
District 60: All country (not towns or cities) in the fourth congressional district of Georgia which is served by rural free delivery.
District 61: All country (not towns or cities) in the fifth congressional district of Georgia which is served by rural free delivery.
District 62: All country (not towns or cities) in the sixth congressional district of Georgia which is served by rural free delivery.
District 63: All country (not towns or cities) in the seventh congressional district of Georgia which is served by rural free delivery.
District 64: All country (not towns or cities) in the eighth congressional district of Georgia which is served by rural free delivery.
District 65: All country (not towns or cities) in the ninth congressional district of Georgia which is served by rural free delivery.
District 66: All country (not towns or cities) in the tenth congressional district of Georgia which is served by rural free delivery.
District 67: All country (not towns or cities) in the eleventh congressional district of Georgia which is served by rural free delivery.

STATE OF ALABAMA

DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA. EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN ARE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE FOR THE TRIPS IN THESE DISTRICTS.

District 68: All of Eufaula, Ala.
District 69: All of Opelika, Ala.
District 70: All of Anniston, Ala.
District 71: All the first, second, third and fourth congressional districts of the state of Alabama with exception of Eufaula, Opelika and Anniston.
District 72: All of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth congressional districts.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN ARE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE IN THESE DISTRICTS.

District 73: All of Spartanburg, S. C., and R. F. D. routes from that office.
District 74: All of Greenwood, S. C., and R. F. D. routes from that office.
District 75: All of Greenville, S. C., and R. F. D. routes from that office.
District 76: All of Abbeville, S. C., and R. F. D. routes from that office.
District 77: All of the state of South Carolina with the exception of Spartanburg, Greenwood, Greenville and Abbeville and R. F. D. routes from these places.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN ARE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE IN THESE DISTRICTS.

District 78: All of first and second congressional districts.
District 79: All of third and fourth congressional districts.
District 80: All of fifth and sixth congressional districts.
District 81: All of seventh and eighth congressional districts.
District 82: All of ninth and tenth congressional districts.

STATE OF VIRGINIA

DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN ARE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE IN THESE DISTRICTS.

District 83: All of first, second, third and fourth congressional districts.
District 84: All of fifth, sixth and seventh congressional districts.
District 85: All of eighth, ninth and tenth congressional districts.

STATE OF FLORIDA

DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA. EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN ARE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE IN THESE DISTRICTS.

District 86: All of Tallahassee, Fla.
District 87: All of first congressional district.
District 88: All of the second congressional district.
District 89: All of third congressional district, outside of Tallahassee.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN ARE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE IN THESE DISTRICTS.

District 90: All of the first, second, third and fourth congressional districts.
District 91: All of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth congressional districts.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN ARE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE IN THESE DISTRICTS.

District 92: All of third and fourth congressional districts.
District 93: All of fifth, sixth and seventh congressional districts.

STATE OF ARKANSAS

DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS. EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN ARE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE IN THESE DISTRICTS.

District 94: All of the first, second and third congressional districts.
District 95: All of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh congressional districts.

STATE OF TEXAS

DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF TEXAS. EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN ARE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE IN THESE DISTRICTS.

District 96: All of the first, second and third congressional districts.
District 97: All of the fourth, fifth and sixth congressional districts.
District 98: All of the seventh, eighth and ninth congressional districts.
District 99: All of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth congressional districts.
District 100: All of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth congressional districts.

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Every Lady, Married or Single, Between the Ages of Fifteen and Fifty Years Is Eligible to Compete In This Contest

If a respectable white resident of the City of Atlanta, the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas or Texas, provided she has been nominated according to the rules and regulations governing this contest. Read over that section of this advertisement relative to the division of districts, determine which one you are in and write same on the nominating blank which can be clipped from this page.

Men Eligible Outside the State of Georgia

Only women are eligible as contestants in Atlanta and the State of Georgia, but both men and women may compete in all other localities covered by this contest. A glance at the district divisions above will render full information upon this point. In order for a man to become a candidate in the contest he must qualify as to eligibility the same as women contestants. Persons residing in any district, city, county or state may vote for their favorite candidate no matter from what district the aspirant may be entered, provided the contestant is a resident in the territory covered by this contest. Those who desire to vote may do so as often as they please, using for the purpose of voting the ballots secured by subscribing for the Daily, Weekly or Tri-Weekly Constitution, or the coupons clipped from the paper. Those who are already subscribers of The Constitution (Daily, Weekly or Tri-Weekly), may secure votes in this contest by paying in advance as long as desired. A candidate does not necessarily have to be a subscriber of The Constitution in order to compete in this race. All that is necessary to enter is to be formally nominated by responsible parties as outlined in the blank opposite.

' IS NOW ON. GET IN AND WIN!!

TMENT OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, GEORGIA.

A good start is half the battle in a contest of this kind. If you intend competing enter your name in the contest at once and get your friends to save their coupons for you. One vote may win $1,500.00.

Contest Opens MARCH 4, 1907

Contest Closes JUNE 1, 1907

PROPOSED MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD WHICH WILL START FROM THOMASVILLE



Map of Proposed Mexican Gulf Railroad, Which Will Be Built from Thomasville, Ga., Through Quincy, Fla., to Indian Pass, on the Gulf of Mexico.

By Robert Timmons.

THOMASVILLE, GA., March 3.—(Special.)—Never before in the history of this little south Georgia city has there been so keen an interest manifested by the citizens in the future growth and prosperity of Thomasville.

This live interest has been brought about by the fact that within the last six months no less than four new railway lines leading out from here have been projected, and further it is now a practical certainty that at least two of these roads will be built in the immediate future.

The four projected lines are the Mexican Gulf, running from here to Indian Pass on St. Joseph's Bay, in which local capital is largely interested; the continuation of the Tampa Northern from Brookville, Fla., to this point to connect with the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, in which project Harry Atkinson and Martin Amorous, of Atlanta, are deeply interested; the continuation of the Natural Bridge Railway from Chaires, Fla., here; and the Thomasville and Northeastern, running from here to Sparks, Ga.

It has been announced upon the best authority that the Tampa Northern will build to Thomasville and connect with the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic. If this road is not constructed then the J. L. Phillips Lumber Company will bring the Natural Bridge road on to Thomasville, so that makes the building of one of the new roads a certainty.

The Mexican Gulf.

But it is the Mexican Gulf railroad that is at present attracting more attention than any other. This company was chartered last April under the name of the Thomasville and Gulf Railroad Company, with a capitalization of $75,000. Under this charter surveys were made for the proposed line. The charter has just been amended, the name being changed to the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company, and the capital stock increased to $2,000,000.

The incorporators of the company are all well-known and active business men of Thomasville and vicinity. The president and list of officers and directors is as follows:

W. C. Snodgrass, attorney at law, president; R. B. Williams, secretary; J. F. Evans, United States cotton statistician for this district, treasurer; M. M. Cooper, W. H. Mitchell, W. I. MacIntrye, A. T. Snodgrass, directors.

Intimately connected with the Mexican Gulf is the Georgia-Florida Construction Company which was chartered last week. It was capitalized at $200,000, of which amount $20,000 has actually been paid. The incorporators are J. F. Evans, W. I. McIntyre, M. M. Cooper, A. T. Snodgrass, W. H. Mitchell, W. C. Snodgrass, of Thomasville, and S. A. Sherwood, of New York.

Directors of Road.

The general course of the Mexican Gulf is southwest from Thomasville, tarough the western portion of Florida, to the port of Indian Pass on St. Joseph's Bay, a land-locked, deep water harbor of the Gulf of Mexico. The railroad will leave from a terminal site near the heart of the city and in direct contact with the two railroads, the Atlantic Coast Line and Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, which have connection with the city at this point.

Passing over a right of way private for its entire lengtth the course of the line is southwest through Thomas and Grady counties, Georgia, to the state line of Florida, which is crossed almost at the Ochlockonee river, a distance of about twenty-four miles from Thomasville. Beyond the river the road passes through the two country towns of Concord and Hinson, at the latter point crossing the line of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama road. Both of these towns are in Gadsden county, Florida, of which Quincy, a thriving town of nearly five thousand people, is the county seat. The distance from here to Quincy is 45 miles. From Quincy the line runs in a more westernly direction. The line crosses in this fashion Liberty county, Florida, to Bristol, its county seat, on the Apalachicola river, which is here crossed by a steel drawbridge to Blountstown, the county seat of Calhoun county. Passing Blountstown, the line continues due west, until the Chipola river is crossed, the line then turns due south, splitting the large timber reserves of Calhoun county through almost the exact center. The growing town of Wewahitchka is passed 35 miles from Blountstown. Adequate deep water terminals on St. Joseph's Bay are reached 25 miles farther, a total distance of 138 miles from Thomasville.

Principal Objects of Road.

When seen today President Snodgrass made the following statement as regards the principal objects of the road:

"We are going to build this road to open and afford opportunity for the development of the vast timber resources contiguous to the proposed line, the development of which resources will alone maintain the railroad without other freight for from ten to twenty years.

"Then, too, we want to develop the large agricultural resources of this territory, already of considerable extent and becoming more important each year by reason of an influx of desirable settlers. The region surrounding Quincy, Fla., alone seems to be destined for the largest center of tobacco cultivation of the United States.

"We are going to build up on the shores of St. Joseph's Bay a land-locked harbor that will receive the largest merchant vessels now operating, a new shipping port for all water connections to the south. We will connect with this port four of the largest southern railway systems, affording these systems more direct and better gulf connections than they now possess."

C



HAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DuBOSE CO. beg to announce that the Sheridan Decorative Company have located themselves in quarters joining the furniture, rug and drapery departments. Mr. Charles Sheridan, director of the company, who is too well known in the South to need further introduction, is prepared to furnish and execute designs for interior decorations, furniture, stain glass and mosaics. The company will also make a careful study of harmonious color effects and furnishing of simple homes, endeavoring to preserve refined beauty even in their most economical schemes for home making. Special attention is called to a line of carefully selected wall hangings, draperies and furniture; also to the beautiful and varied line of wall paper from both foreign and domestic factories. The company has established a connection with the best European houses of which homes may be furnished and decorated after the manner of the historic homes of England, France and other foreign countries. Mail orders and correspondence carefully considered. Suggestions gladly given and designs submitted to all parts of the country.

CHARLES MURRAY STILL MISSING

Disappearance of Charles G. Murray Still a Mystery.

Nothing has been heard of Charles G. Murray, of 34 Orleans avenue, who mysteriously disappeared a week ago last Thursday.

Although inquiries have been made for him by his neighbors, and the police have been appealed to, no tidings of him have been received.

A telegram was received in the city from Mrs. Murray in which she stated that she could not come to Atlanta at once, as she was too ill to make the trip. It is believed the news of her husband's disappearance has prostrated her.

Mrs. Murray's brother and her brother-in-law are expected to arrive in Atlanta today, and begin an investigation of the disappearance of Mr. Murray.

Took the Advice.

(From Scraps.)

Mrs. Losing (after his confession)—So you lost $5 then? How often have I warned you against fast horses?

Ben Losing—Thats the trouble.

Mrs. Losing—What's the trouble.

Ben Losing—I took your advice. I took your advice. I bet on the slow ones.

As a Family Medicine, for the prevention and cure of Constipation, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, nothing equals

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir

No household can afford to be without a bottle. It will save money and doctor's bills in the prevention of colds, fevers, etc.

It is good for everybody from the youngest baby to the oldest inhabitants.

Tested by thousands upon thousands for thirty-five years.

50c and $1.00 at every drug store.

CHURCH CHIMES

CONDUCTED BY EDWARD YOUNG CLARKE JR.

THE Evangelical Ministers Association meets this morning at 11 o'clock at the Wesley Memorial Methodist church. Matters of special interest are slated for discussion, and Charles T. Hopkins is to deliver an address on the "Civic League."

The Primitive Baptists announce to their friends that their regular meetings on Sunday are now being held at 11 o'clock and 7:30 o'clock at their church on the corner of Houston and Boulevard. Business conference will be held on Saturday before the first Sunday of every month, when there will be preaching also at 11 o'clock. Elder T. J. Bazemore, of College Park, Ga., pastor.

MINISTER AND WIFE AGREE TO DISAGREE

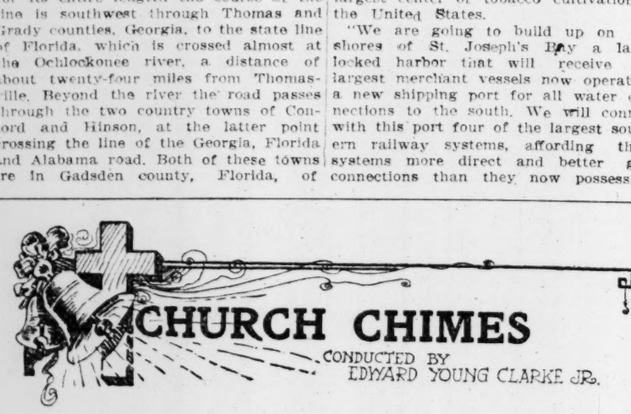
A NOVEL ministerial "caper" is just being enacted at Salem, Mass. Rev. Charles H. Puffer and wife have disagreed, and "agreed to disagree," living separately for three years. In other words, they have entered a "trial divorce" compact. Each has agreed to say nothing derogatory concerning the other during the three years. If at the end of that time they still "disagree" legal divorce will be sought.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

THE outlook at present for the city Baptist Young People's Union is very bright and encouraging. At the recent banquet held by the union at Durand's, the reports of President Jack Head and Secretary Cleveland Kiser were very encouraging, and were received very favorably by the members.

The reports up to date from the various unions show that all the organizations are in flourishing circumstances. Every union in the city is fortunate in having a number of faithful young men and women who attend all meetings, and give of their time and of their energies to the work. Enthusiasm seems to especially mark the work of the young people in all the city unions, and that is a good asset. Persistency in the cause is another feature of the young people's work, and that is a very necessary thing. Faith in the power of prayer is another thing that the members of the various unions are emphasizing in their work. Without this has religious endeavor ever succeeded?

With these hopeful indications the various unions are pushing forward to better things, and with their eyes looking only upon a successful goal, the young people are working zealously for the Kingdom.



UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK. WORK ON THE NEW EDIFICE WILL BE BEGUN AT ONCE.



REV. MRS. C. H. PUFFER. She is Trying "Trial Divorce."

GOOD WORK BEING DONE BY BARCLAY MISSION

THE meetings conducted every Sunday night by the young men of the First Baptist church at Barclay's mission, on Marietta street, continue to grow in power. At every meeting that has been held several persons have confessed Christ and professed conversion.

The young people feel very much encouraged in their work. Everybody interested in the salvation of the lost is invited to attend the meetings. They begin every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Good talks are made, and the congregational singing is splendid.

The section of the city in which the Barclay mission is located is in a very fertile field for Christian workers to labor in. The harvest is surely ripe and ready for the reapers. Knowing these facts the young men of the First Baptist church, who are interested in the work, sacrifice their own night service, and go out to the mission to tell the lost men and women, girls and boys, of the goodness of the Lord, and of the mercy of Jesus Christ.

PLANS FOR SEMINARY HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED

NEW YORK is to have the world's greatest theological seminary. The plans for the new Union Theological seminary have just been accepted and represent an outlay running into many millions of dollars.

The building is to occupy a solid block, fronting on Broadway, and bounded by One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets and Claremont avenue.

The architecture is old English gothic, and the general contour of the building somewhat resembles the house of parliament in London. Like the plan of the English colleges, the buildings are grouped around a center quadrangle, which will eventually be entirely closed, although the present subscription will make it necessary for the committee to leave a few sections of the building out for the present.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVERWARE

My stock is always complete in the above lines. I am receiving new goods constantly, and show at all times the latest products of the best manufacturers.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW,

Diamond Merchant and Jeweler,

16 Whitehall Street. Century Building.

RECEIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Savannah Will Begin Plan Fashioned After Atlanta.

Savannah, Ga., March 3.—(Special.)—The Savannah chamber of commerce will begin tomorrow a ne wplan designed for the benefit of its members. This will be fashioned upon the idea conceived and put into execution in Atlanta. There will be no trading on the floor of the chamber. That is thoroughly understood. The quotations are simply to be received and posted as a matter of convenience to the members of the chamber.

To render the chamber more attractive to the members, buffet luncheon will be served every day on the floor.

VIENNA, GA.

Miss Ruby Burns entertained the "Whippoorwill Club" informally Friday evening at her beautiful home on Church street.

A "courtship" contest was enjoyed very much, after which an elegant luncheon was served.

Miss Nannie Waller left last week for Monroe College, where she is taking a course in music.

The young men of the "Whippoorwill Club" complimented the young ladies with a theater party Thursday evening to see "Cinderella." Those to the party were: W. T. McDonald, with Miss Albea; Ernest Erminger, with Miss Albea; Howell Erminger, with Miss Woodward; Jake Heard, with Miss Ruby Burns, and Charlie Walton, with Miss Outlaw.

Miss Outlaw, of Jacksonville, is the guest of Miss Ruby Waters.

Mrs. O. W. Horne gave a dinner party for Miss Wooten on Monday at the New Southern.

WANTED

Mattress Makers and Finishers. Plenty of work, good wages, steady employment.

APPLY QUICK to FRANK LINDSAY, Portsmouth, Va.

Both Phones 2105.

Standard Sewing Machine Co., 58 South Broad St. Machines rented and repaired.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon of Wednesday, March 20, 1907, for furnishing the material and labor necessary for the erection of a two-story brick dormitory, with basement, for the Georgia School for the Deaf, a state school, at Cave Spring, Georgia.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the above school and at the Griffin Hardware Company's store, Rome, Georgia.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

W. J. GRIFFIN,
Chairman Building Committee.

The combination offer made by The Atlanta Constitution of Success, Woman's Home Companion, Review of Reviews and The Daily and Sunday Constitution is ridiculously low. If for any reason you do not want all of the magazines for yourself, send them to your friends.

$5



FULL SET OF TEETH $5.00.

YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED, FILLED, CROWNED, BRIDGED. **GUARANTEED**

BRIDGE WORK, Per Tooth,..$4.00
GOLD CROWNS, 22k, ...$3.00
GOLD FILLINGS.....$1.00 up
SILVER FILLINGS 50c

HAVE IMPRESSIONS TAKEN IN THE MORNING. GET TEETH SAME DAY

DR. E. G. GRIFFIN'S GATE CITY DENTAL ROOMS

24½ WHITEHALL STREET (Over Brown & Allen's Drug Store).

Hours: 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Sundays: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Bell Phone 1708. Lady Attendant.

WOMAN AND HER RELIGION DISCUSSED BY BROUGHTON

"A WOMAN that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." Prov. xxxi, 30.

"The necessity of the religion of Jesus Christ is recognized everywhere among Christian people. It has only been of recent date that a great and famous writer in one of the English magazines said: 'If I were asked today to state the greatest need of the world, I should say the plain, simple religion of Jesus Christ. We are having entirely too much discussion about it and not enough practice of it. Men in business and professional life and women in the ordinary everyday affairs of their lives could do nothing that would profit themselves and the world in which they live half so much as the practice of religion; and by this I do not mean that they are to live merely in the forms and ceremonies of religion, for I care nothing about these. What I mean is that they are to think and act in the spirit of Him in whose name all the forms and ceremonies of the church are given.'

"I heartily endorse these words. Our religion is too much a matter of future hope. To be sure, it points toward a better life and prepares for it, but this is not all that there is in religion. What we want with our religion is the realization of its adaptation to life. We have seen the beautiful sun gleam over the palace and the cottage, filling alike with its splendor the mansion of the monarch and the cottage of the peasant. We have seen its all pervasive light fill the vast blue dome of the sky, and at the same time kiss the dewdrop on the tiniest blade of grass.

"So the religion of Jesus Christ is intended to illumine the sky of our hopes and the arth of our cares.

"The religion that does not bring out the beauties in the life of everyday drudgery as well as reflect the light of the stars of promise that point to an upper and better world is not the religion we want nor is it the religion of Jesus Christ.

"The world wants and waits to embrace the religion of the daily life.

The Story of a Shut-In.

"This is preeminently true in the life of women. They need it for themselves. Their lives of seclusiveness can only be made happy by it. Woman alone is able to describe the depth and character of her cares. I have recently read a little story entitled, 'The Discoveries of a Shut-In.' A husband and father of five children was afflicted and had to give up work and remain at home for a period of eighteen months. During this time his income ceased and his wife was forced to work in order that the family might be supported. Up till this time the husband had not thought carefully and sympathetically of the numerous cares that pressed upon the mind and heart and body of his little wife, who had to look after the children and care for the affairs of the home.

"When he was shut in, and she was out at work he had a chance to observe a few things, and in this little story he details some of his new experiences. I wish I had the time to give it in full. I think it would revolutionize the lives of many men, but I can only give a hint at some of its contents. He said that that first day of his new experience he made a note of the number of questions that he was called upon to answer by the three youngest children, the rest being out for most of the day. When night came on he summed up the list and found that it numbered one thousand and eighteen. These questions ranged from the simplest order of the child's toy life to the sublimest conception of the human mind. The next day it rained and all the children were kept indoors, and he thought he would try the record keeping of questions again, but the task proved too great and by night he was as irritable as a wasp and almost ready to go down in nervous prostration.

"This was only one phase of his new experience. There was the scrubbing, and the dressing of the children. Peace was to be kept between them. Their lessons to be gone over. All sorts of instructions to be given. The house was to be cleaned and put in order. Callers were to be entertained. The cook was to be looked after. The meals were to be ordered, and everybody's whim in the matter of diet considered. Then, when his wife returned at night from the day's toil, tired and worn, he was to encourage her. He had to play like he was in good spirits whether he was or not, for he recognized that this was what she had done for him.

"He winds up the story after detailing the most wonderful experience a man ever had by saying, 'All I have to say about my new experience is that if I had to be a woman I'd pray to die.'

"I say again, this experience, if read by every man would change him in many essential particulars. Men somehow think, or seem to think, that all the cares of women in the home come from whims and weaknesses. It is not so. Her place in life is distinctly vital. Her cares are essential. No wonder sometimes she pines for sympathy. No wonder she fades and breaks down. She has enough at best to wrinkle her brow and fade her cheek.

The Need of Religion.

"All this emphasizes the necessity for religion. There is nothing that can take the place. Great Queen Victoria is a world-famous illustration of it. No woman ever lived who exemplified the blessings of the religion of Jesus Christ more than she. She not only ruled her home, but directed her nation. How she did it the man of no religion is unable to say, but the man who has learned in the school of Christ and who knows her life is ready with an answer. Queen Victoria was distinctly a Christ woman. Never was there one who ruled the empire of Great Britain that equaled her. How did she reign so supremely over all the affairs of her life? Hear her own words. 'My daily purpose has been to serve in the loving spirit of my Lord and Master.'

Religion and the Children.

"But not only is religion the supreme need of women in the matter of her cares, but likewise in the matter of her responsibilities. She holds the key to the world's best life.

"This is seen,

"First, in her children. Some time ago I was traveling in the neighborhood of the origin of the Ohio river. Up there in the Alleghanies was a simple spring that could easily be drained by an ox at a single drink. Down the mountain side unobtrusively the little stream flows till finally it spreads out into the beautiful Ohio. It then stretches away a thousand miles, having on its banks more than a hundred towns and cities, and many thousand beautiful farms. It bears upon its bosom a thousand steamboats. But that is not all that comes from this simple little spring in the crevice of the mountain. Yonder it joins the great Mississippi and stretches away still further over 1,200 miles more. On its bank are likewise great towns and cities. On its bosom is borne a still greater number of ships and steamboats, but this is not all that comes from such a small beginning. Watching the end of it is is seen expanding into the great emblem of eternity, becoming one of the tributaries that make up the great ocean that shall roll and roar till the angel at last shall put one foot upon the sea, and one upon the land and declare that time shall be no more.

"This is only a faint hint at the might and majesty of that Christian influence which a mother sheds over her children. Do you see that great Christian statesman? Never do you say to him that he is the architect of his own fortune. I tell you that there is a Christian mother that pulled the throttle that started that life.

"You have heard the story of the boy who one day was found sailing his kite. He had let the cord out until the kite went out of sight.

"'How do you know that your kite is up there,' said a bystander.

"'Oh!' said the boy, 'I know it because I feel it pull.'

"Suppose we could reverse that question, and ask the kite, hid yonder in the clouds 'How do you know that there is anything at the other end of the cord?' The answer would be 'Because I feel it pull.'

"This is the Christian mother's influence. Why is it that that young man with brilliant mind and great ambition does not venture too far? He is out of sight. Nobody will detect him. If the true answer were given for such wise conservatism in the matter of danger and temptation, it would be because he feels something pull at the other end of the line.

"Why is it that that girl who gets out of mother's sight finds that it is so easy to withstand temptation. The answer in almost every case is, because of something that pulls at the other end of the line. That something is mother.

The Boy With Mother's Bible.

"Many years ago a boy left home in Virginia to attend school in a certain town that was noted for much worldliness and sin. Before he left his mother did what most mothers with old time religion do. She put in his trunk, along with his clothes and other things, her own Bible, and she exacted from him a promise that every Sunday morning he would go to church, if possible, and if not possible to go, he would take the Bible and read one of the chapters marked in it by mother, and then remember that at 11 o'clock, which was the hour for service, his mother would send up a prayer for his protection and care.

"The first Sunday in his new surroundings he was persuaded to join a company of boys out into the country to play cards. He thought about mother, but since she was not supposed to know anything about it, he decided to go. On the way, he heard the church bells ringing, and then the old town clock struck 11. Just then he stopped, and said, 'Boys, you will have to excuse me. I cannot go any further.'

"'What is the matter?' said they.

"'Why,' he replied. 'Did you not hear the town clock strike 11?'

"'But what has that to do with us?' they asked.

"'It may not have anything to do with you,' he answered, 'but it has everything to do with me. I feel the force of my mother's prayer at this time.'

"He then told the story of his leaving home and what he promised his mother. It was too much for the boys. They all turned and with him came back to the town and went to church.

"That boy became one of Virginia's greatest Christian statesmen. What was it that held him up in his start to ruin? It was that which pulled at the other end of the line. It was mother's love and religion.

"Oh! How many of us could give testimony of such influence. How many times my own life has been changed by the thought that it would grieve mother. How many times even now when she is in glory I find myself refraining from doing this or that because I know that it would disappoint her expectations of me. Oh! Mother, do not look upon your life as simply a bundle of cares. Your heart-strings hold the world. Take Jesus into your life. Make Him your partner in all your cares. Let nothing be to you so important as to crowd Him out; and the day will come when, like your master, you shall see of the travail of your soul, and be satisfied.

Religion and Social Life.

"But not only is religion your need because of the responsibilities that you have in the training of children, but it is your need in the responsibilities of social life. This applies more particularly to young women. The standard of society is set by women. Frances Willard was called a fanatic by many, because she perpetually insisted that woman was responsible for all the social dissipation of the day. To a great extent I believe she was right. It is perfectly natural for men to pitch their moral life no higher than that of women. When men see that women are lax in their moral requirements of them, they become immoral

"I recently had a good opportunity to judge this. I was in a restaurant. There were several women in there at the same time. I heard a man say, who sat at the table just opposite me, 'I want a glass of beer, but I can't drink it here in the presence of ladies.' I could not help saying, 'Thank God for the influence of women.' But not long after that, some of these women called the waiter and ordered some beer. Then I heard this same man remark, '—ell! Seeing that these women don't mind us, I see no reason why we should mind them. Here, waiter, bring us a couple of bottles of beer.'

"What a shame on woman! A woman that will do that kind of thing is lacking in sense, refinement and character.

"The drink traffic of today can be regulated by women. If every young woman in this country would realize the extent of her influence and put her foot down on every man that is mixed up with it from the drinker to the man that rents his house for the sale of it, there would soon be no more drinking.

"The same can be said of the great curse of gambling. Women are largely responsible for the rapid increase of the gambling curse. They are themselves becoming our greatest gamblers. Any woman who enters a card game for prizes, regardless of whether it is held in some fashionable mansion or dirty dice, is a gambler. Men see this and feel the force of it. They know that it is not any longer true that society looks down on the gambler, for women who make society are themselves gamblers.

"Men in every walk of life look to the women to set their standards of morality. What a great responsibility! Do you realize it? Thank God, some do.

She Saved Her Sweetheart.

"I was recently told of a young woman in this city, whose conscience became aroused concerning the influence that she was exerting over a young man who was paying her attention. She was a member of the church, and had been for a long time, but she had not made anything out of her religion. Her chiefest delight seemed to be to accompany her sweetheart to the theater. This was kept up for something over a year. During Dr. Torrey's revival less than a year ago she became convinced of the waste of her influence, and made up her mind to talk the matter over with her intended, but her courage failed. Finally, she got the victory. She was not able to talk with him face to face. She did not have courage enough for that, so she wrote him and told him that she had been unfaithful to her religion and to him; that she had always willingly accompanied him to the theater, and had never once asked him to go with her to the prayer meeting or any other religious exercise, and that she would have to say, in justice to her convictions, that she could never go with him to the theater again.

"As may be expected, her letter proved a regular boomerang. In his heart he felt that she was right, but he was too stubborn and proud to say so. Several letters passed between them before they got together to talk it over, but she maintained her position. Finally they met and because she refused to give in, their friendship ceased. But it was not long ceased. Knowing that he was in the wrong and that she was right, he wrote and asked her if, for old times sake, he might call, and she consented. It is needless to describe the character of their conversation. I will not attempt it. But the next Wednesday night she had him with her at prayer meeting, and now she is his wife, and they live in another city where he has recently given his heart to Christ and united with her in the church.

"This is the result of the religious influence of a young woman. Nothing else could have brought about that result. What a blessing that she was brought to see herself and the waste that she was making of her religion.

"The hardest heart is unable to resist such influence. It is said that woman's love sways the world. To be sure it does, but when her love is mastered by the love of the Great Master, she more than sways the world, she saves it.

"A Woman Saved Me."

"It was the gentle, loving touch of a young woman that caused me to get up from my seat and go forward in confession of Christ and give my life to the church. I do not even know her name. All I can remember is her sweet face and the gentle touch of her hand and the words, 'Won't you come and go, too?' I have often longed to know her name and what has become of her life. I feel quite sure that she is dead, and that I shall never see her on this side, but when at last I stand in the glory, I shall see her. The first thing I shall want to do when I get there, as I now feel it, will be to embrace my Savior. I want to see Him who has done so much for me. I want to look into His face and observe the nail prints in His hands. It seems to me that I shall want to get down and kiss His feet and praise Him forever for His matchless salvation and His untold blessing upon my life. Then I shall want to be left alone with one who next to Him has blessed my life as nothing else has ever blessed it—my sweet mother, whose presence has never left me, though her body lies in the grave. Then others of my loved ones I shall see. But I shall not be satisfied until I find that unknown woman, that timid Christian worker, who so lovingly and kindly led me to confess my Lord and get into the church.

"We shall never know how much we owe to the Christian influences of the women who have touched our lives and blessed the world until we get to heaven. If I had only one thought to leave with you tonight, it would be this:

"'Let the religion of Christ be your greatest passion.'"

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May be reserved in advance by travelers from Atlanta advising the undersigned the train over Pennsylvania Short Lines they expect to take from Louisville or Cincinnati to Chicago. Inquirers will be freely informed about trains, fares, advantages of Pennsylvania Route and all features which insure a pleasant, comfortable trip. Address J. M. Harris, T. P. Agt., 201 Equitable bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

REV. RUSH SHIPPEN TALKS ON FATHERHOOD OF GOD

LUKE xi, 2: "Our father." Jesus Christ prayed for Himself, and taught His followers to pray to God as Father and best Friend forever. Paganism, as a religion of fear, makes God a king, despot or tyrant, cruelly crushing His children, glorified by His subjects' doom. Shadows of paganism linger in Christendom. Middle age theology called Christ God; but failed to show God as Christlike. It made the Father all wrath, and the Son all mercy. In Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice,' the malignant Jew shows no mercy, but stands upon the law, and demands the extreme penalty. Descriptions of the Vicarious Atonement almost repeat the Jew's langage. 'I crave the law, the penalty and forfeit of my bond.' Popular pulpit declarations that God cannot or will not forgive except by the shedding of innocent blood upon the cross, portray deity as an omnipotent Shylock.

"These old time shadows of larker days are fast disappearing from all Christian pulpits. As society and civilization are becoming more humane, Christendom is beginning to learn of the Fatherhood of God. The best father this world ever saw is but a type and hint of the infinite Father who loves all His children. In the parable of the Prodigal Son, Jesus pictures the Father welcoming home His wandering boy, just as soon as he is willing to come—with no bloody payment of penalty, welcomes him with music and rejoicing. Better still, Jesus Himself forgiving the sinning woman and the fickle Peter, shows the spirit of heaven, even as sunshine comes in at the window on a June day, and says: 'He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father.' In Jesus Himself we have the best picture of the Father. Christianity changes the pagan view of the universe from an empire of tyranny, and a prison house of eternal doom, into a divine school of culture, a field of work, a temple of praise, and a home of joy.

"Pain is nature's friendly warning that something is going wrong. When fire burns it mercifully hurts, else the child would burn his fingers off ere he knows their value. The smarting pain kindly says, keep your fingers out of the fire. Penalties of wrongdoing are pleadings of redeeming love. As long as a soul sins he will suffer. The sinner is his own worst enemy. Nothing in the universe harms him as he harms himself by his own wrongdoing. Penalty is God's loving chastisement to turn him from ruinous wrong.

"As God is unchanging, in all the universe is no dark dungeon where reform is impossible. Upon the infinite ladder of descent there is no hopeless round where the sinning soul may not turn round and go up. While the universe endures, while God lives, and one soul is wandering in the outer darkness, in this great home of humanity the door of return is forever open. The Father's love shines like a light from heaven's window, calling to every wandering prodigal, 'Come back, my child, come back!'"

BAPTISTS FACE MONEY CRISIS

Southern Home Mission Board Is $200,000 Short.

Only 60 Days Left in Which to Raise Enormous Sum—Last Convention Appropriated $275,000—$68,000 Raised in Nine Months.

By Edward Young Clarke.

The Southern Baptist church in its home mission work is facing a very serious financial situation. In consequence the home mission board has run up "distress signal" and is flaunting it in the face of all southern Baptists. With less than 60 days ahead before the end of the church year, the board has received about $200,000 short of what it needs to pay its actual expenses and to meet the annual debt carried by the board.

Last year at its annual meeting the Southern Baptist convention appropriated $275,000 for the regular work of the home board, and instructed the board to keep its expenditures within that sum. Twenty-five thousand dollars of this amount was to go to a new department of work just inaugurated by the convention known as "Evangelism."

The churches always have one year from the date of the convention meeting in which to raise the amount appropriated by the convention. The year ends April 30. Up to February only $68,000 of the amount appropriated last year had been sent in to the home board. This leaves $207,000 to be sent in between February and April. Will the churches raise this stupendous amount? That is the question that is troubling the home board at the present time.

Debt Is Doubled.

In order to carry forward the work and meet current expenses it is the custom of the board to borrow large sums to tide them over until the churches forward in their collections, which in many instances are held up until the latter part of the church year.

This annual debt is at present twice what it was last year. Some of the churches have increased their amounts, but the increase is far below the actual increase in the board expenses for the year.

The money so far received by the home board, listed by states, is as follows:

Alabama	$ 5,215.09
Arkansas	439.57
District of Columbia	233.16
Flirida	3,574.04
Georgia	6,248.48
Kentucky	7,002.40
Louisiana	1,048.84
Maryland	3.576.30
Mississippi	3,797.50
Missouri	6,197.88
North Carolina	7,750.64
South Carolina	5,559.96
Tennessee	3,695.71
Texas	5,418.75
Virginia	7,293.60
Indian Territory	257.04
Oklahoma	154.62

Dr. Gray Talks.

Dr. B. D. Gray in a letter sent to Baptist readers throughout the south, says:

"The needs of the home board are immediate and urgent. The board was requested by the Southern Baptist convention to project its plans on the basis of $250,000 for the regular work, and $25,000 additional for evangelism. This the board has done. Up to February we had received from the churches $68,664.32. The increase in receipts is far below our increased expenditures. Our debt is now more than double what it was last year at this time.

"Most of the states have made some increase, some have made a decided increase, but other have even fallen below last year. Will you not give heed at once to this serious condition of affairs."

Is you state behind? Look at the figures and see. Will you not begin at once your campaign for home missions? We must have a great advance over anything ever known in our history if we come to the close of the conventional year without debt. A debt just now would greatly imperil every interest of our work. Signal favor of God upon all our fields of labor is cause for great rejoicing. It calls likewise for great giving.

"The administrative work of the home board has so absorbed our attention that we have not stressed the matter of contributions as much as we should have done. But the time is upon us for great and heroic giving. Will not our pastors and laymen alike along with our good women come to our relief?"

Will Raise the Money.

While the situation is one which calls for immediate and strenuous action, great confidence is expressed by all concerned in the probability of the money being raised and sent in.

In view of the serious embarrassment which would result, and the crippling of the home mission work of the church, should the necessary amount not be raised, it is confidently expected that when the situation becomes widely known the churches of the south will quickly rally to the home mission board's call, and send in the money asked for.

How Money Is Raised.

Not everyone understands the method employed and the channels through which passes the money raised by the Baptist churches of the south for home missions.

The gifts are free will offerings of the people called for by the pastor and put as all other collections in the collection basket when it is passed.

Each church has a treasurer and he delivers the home mission money over to the local association (the Baptist District state treasurer, and he in turn sends it on treasurer in turn passes it over to the state treasurer, and he in turn send it on to the general home mission treasurer.

This naturally causes delay and uncertainty. One year the general treasurer, Mr. Walker Dunson, of Atlanta, received on the last day of the church year $90,000. A good part of this money was sent in by telegraph.

The home mission committee is hoping that strenuous efforts will be made in this direction and that large contributions will come in the next thirty days.

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Ralph Bingham Will Aid in Raising Money for the Fifth.

A lecture will be given by Ralph Bingham, the well-known humorist, at the Grand opera house on March 28 for the benefit of the Fifth regiment in order to raise sufficient funds to carry the soldier boys to the Jamestown exposition.

It is the intention of the regiment to attend the coming exposition at Jamestown in a body, and in order to do so the men will be compelled to raise enough money to defray the expenses. To accomplish this it has been decided to give a series of entertainments.

Major E. E. Pomeroy is at the head of the movement and states that the indications for securing the funds are promising. A large crowd of admirers and enthusiasts of the Fifth will be present on the night of March 28 for the benefit.

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NOW IS THE TIME FOR ACTION—Lucky is the person who, when reading this notice, sits right down and writes to Uncle Remus's Magazine, Atlanta, Ga., and asks for terms to agents, prospectus and other information on this great new publication. Already agents are coining money. We do not reserve territory, but want agents everywhere to go to work and establish themselves in an elegant paying business. Address Uncle Remus's Magazine, Atlanta, Ga.

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

FOR a good cup of coffee try our private estate. Wilkerson & Bro. 816 Peachtree.

LOWEST prices on furniture and house furnishings at Robison-Martin Furniture Co., 23 and 27 E. Hunter st.

FOR the best coffee we recommend Private Estate. Wilkerson & Bro., 816 Peachtree and 591 and 593 Edgewood.

FOR SALE—One Shannon refrigerator block, counter, market scales, and tools. Apply 122 Davis street. Atlanta phone 2577.

FOR SALE—A newly patented tool for machine shops, and all other kinds of mechanical and industrial. Address C., care Constitution.

MONEY saved is money made by buying your furniture, rugs and matting from Robison-Martin Furniture Co., 23 and 27 E. Hunter St.

'PHONE 1920—56 North Broad st., if you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped or refinished or repaired. P. H. Snook.

YOU WILL now find us at 816 Peachtree street, where we will be glad to serve you with a full line of fancy groceries and fresh meats. Phone 80 North. Wilkerson & Bro.

ONE second-hand Skinner & Wood double engine, size 8x12, 45 horse-power, fly wheel 5 feet diameter, 10-inch face, 135 revolutions. Address Constitution.

THE KELLEY JEWELRY CO. is selling 12 and 16 size Elgin movements in Fahys 20-year open face, gold filled cases, 7 jeweled, $8.50; 15 jeweled, $10.50; 17 jeweled, $12.50.

FOR SALE QUICK—500 dozen $9 overalls and special machines for making them. Both A1; prices interesting. More information, call or write us. Couch Bros. Mfg. Co., East Point, Ga.

FOR ALL KINDS of store and office fixtures, cash registers, iron safes, special order cabinet work, see us before placing your orders. Southern Store Fixture Co., 58 West Mitchell st. Bell phone 1406, Atlanta phone 1400.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

IF IT is real estate you want to buy or sell, it will pay you to see me. A. Graves, 26½ South Pryor street.

SUBURBAN home in Decatur; spacious grounds and house; near cars; every charm of country and advantage of city. Address, Opportunity, Box 426, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

FOR RENT—Furnished house. Completely furnished; artistic modern home; all conveniences; best North Side location. Owner going abroad. 'Phone 344 J. North, or address, "Desirable," care Constitution.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

CALL, write or phone us for our rent bulletin. Ralph O. Cochran, 19 South Broad.

FOR RENT—A real-in, up-to-date 9-room house. Car every five minutes. Good for roomers. Phone 1920. P. H. Snook, 56 North Broad.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

GET our Weekly Rent Bulletin giving fairly good description of everything we have for rent. Phone 618. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 12 Auburn avenue.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

NEW, well-lighted rooms at 210 Spring street. Hot water. Bell 3205.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, at 127 Capitol avenue. All conveniences. Atlanta phone 1630.

LARGE ROOM, with dressing room, nicely furnished. Hot and cold water. Private family. Splendid neighborhood and convenient to three car lines. One door off N. Jackson street. Phone 2536-J Main.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Entire upper floor four rooms and all conveniences, in beautiful Inman Park home. Address Inman Park, care Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Established 1890.
WEYMAN & CONNORS. EQUITABLE. Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE 3 TO 5 YEARS; 6 PER CENT. JOHN CAREY, 18 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, 5 per cent up, any amount. "Surplus," care Constitution.

MONEY advanced salaried people and others; easy payments; quick; confidential. American Investment Co., 704 Candler building.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others, without security, easy payments, offices 63 principal cities. D. H. Tolman, room 524 Austell building.

MONEY to loan at 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest, according to security. Small expense and prompt attention. Only on real estate in and near Atlanta. S. B. Turman.

THE ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO.
A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING LOANS WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
817-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

4 PER CENT home money to lend on monthly payment plan; no delay; also money for purchase money notes. Straight loans made at 5 per cent upward, according to desirability of loan. W. A. Foster, 12 South Broad street.

FOUND.

FOUND—It takes good coal to make good fires. The Procter Coal Co. sells the genuine Jellico. It is the best. Phone 1672.

FAMILY ROW.

IF you wish to avoid a quarrel and trouble with your wife just order your coal and wood from Crawford Coal and Ice Company. Both phones 2228.

FOR EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE exchanges—See Chas. P. Glover, 6 Auburn ave.

TRUNK REPAIRING.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG CO., retail and repairing, 77 Whitehall street. 'Phone 1576.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 25 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192; Atlanta 784. All new work guaranteed one year.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.
BECHT PIANO CO., 62 N. FORSYTH.

HIGH-GRADE watch work. Will send for and deliver your clock. McNeal, 8 Central avenue. Bell phone 1522 Main.

WE OFFER OPPORTUNITY for profitable business at your own town, manufacturing IDEAL CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS; cheaper than wood, more durable than brick, and better than natural stone. We sell the Ideal machines on favorable terms and furnish material cheap. Call or write H. C. RAWLINGS & CO., 301 Kiser bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

BLAME YOURSELF—If you do not write now to Uncle Remus's Magazine for agent's outfit, including prospectus, terms, etc. We want you as agent, because it is a gilt-edged proposition. Agents are making big money. Why do you not try also? You should feel if they can make from $6 to $10 daily you can also. Anyhow, write and find out what we have to say to you. Now is the time. Address Uncle Remus's Magazine, Atlanta, Ga.

OLD HATS MADE NEW.

OLD soft or stiff hats cleaned and reshaped for 35 cents. Bands or sweats, 25c extra. Out-of-town orders given prompt and careful attention. Best work, latest styles. Acme Hatters, 6½ Whitehall street.

AUCTION.

B. BERNARD, the live auctioneer, at 20 S. Pryor, will buy or sell you out. Special attention given to sales from premises.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO AUCTION SALES of household goods from premises, bankrupt and damaged stocks and businesses all kinds bought and sold. W. JONES & CO., office 5 Viaduct place; phones 5560. Salesrooms, 4 Wall street.

BRIC-A-BRAC BARGAINS!

Auction Sale of Beautiful New Art Goods at the Gift Rooms, 163 Peachtree St., Tuesday, March 5, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

This stock of new and beautiful art goods consists of imported Dresden china, old satsuma ware, carved inlaid mahogany furniture and chairs, cabinets, tables, lamps, viennese wares, clocks, vases, punch, champagne and chocolate sets, old pewter, engravings, oil and water colors by modern German masters, and many other beautiful and costly pieces of bric-a-brac. Everything sold without reservation to the highest bidders. Sale by W. JONES & CO.

LOST

LOST—Watch fob. Small diamond in front. J. P. H. engraved on back. Reward if returned to cashier Durand's.

LOST—Small white setter dog, brown spot around eye and one on ear; name Ponto. Return to I. S. Mitchell, 43 Trinity ave., and get reward.

LOST—A little black and tan female dog. Answers to name of Midget. Reward for return to Elizabeth Marsh, 163 Central avenue.

SEWING MACHINES.

RENTED—Two dollars per month, either Singer or Wheeler & Wilson. We rent only new machines with complete set of attachments. Prompt delivery. Both 'phones 1893. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 79 Whitehall street.

PALMISTRY.

MADAME DEL REY, psychic palmist, expert reader of fine lines in the hand; advises on love, family and business affairs, lawsuits, speculations, changes, investments, lost articles, etc. No. 75 Trinity ave., between Pryor and Central

THE BIGGEST FURNITURE BARGAINS IN THE SOUTH.

MONDAY'S furniture values at our show rooms, 56 and 58 North Broad street, will be sensational in the extreme. Don't place your furniture orders before seeing our big bargains. A guaranteed saving of $25 on every $100 purchase. Don't throw your money away at high-price furniture stores. It's big cash money in your pocket to see our great dining room and bedroom furniture. The best $12, $15 and $20 china closets ever shown in Atlanta. The best $20, $25, $35 sideboards, with dining tables to match. 100 heavy iron beds for $3.50 with steel springs, and felt mattresses, specially fitted for boarding houses. Special for Monday. $90 double glass door mahogany wardrobe, cut to $65; $350 6-piece mahogany chamber suit cut to $275. $400 4-piece mahogany Napoleon suit for $250. See these beautiful articles, they are big values. We can furnish your homes, your room, your office, or your hotel, and save you big money. It will cost nothing to test this challenge. P. H. Snook Furniture Co.

RENOVATING.

WE MAKE a specialty of this work; mattress complete with new tick, $2.50 and up. Work guaranteed. Hollingsworth Mattress Co., Bell phone 2562-L; Atlanta, 1175.

Atlanta Plumbing Co.

Bell Phone 2090. Atlanta 2756. Repair work a specialty. New work guaranteed.

"Dewberry's Delight."

PREVENTS fermentation and constipation and restores the nerve force, which assures good health. Druggists sell it.

Repairing.

Don't forget your old soft or stiff felt hats can be cleaned or dyed and reshaped to look like new; mail or express orders a specialty. Bussey, 28 1-2 Whitehall st.

NOTICE. CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

ALL PERSONS that could be interested in a combination machine for the manufacture of 16 and 20-inch concrete building blocks, of all widths, are cordially invited to call at 538 Whitehall st. to witness demonstration of its capacity and durability.

AN ECONOMICAL FACT.

WE DO the best and cheapest outside packing and shipping of furniture, household goods and musical instruments. Prompt service. Phone 1920 Bell. P. H. Snook Furniture Co.

ATLANTA MATTRESS COMPANY.

WE manufacture all grades of mattresses and renovate old ones. New ticking of any size and quality furnished. Our plant is equipped with the most improved machinery. Work called for and delivered same day. 174 Piedmont ave. Both phones 4847.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES ON THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

OVERALL FACTORY—In a thriving little city just a few miles from Atlanta the opportunity for an overall or hosiery manufacturer is unsually attractive. Ample white labor is available, cloth for overalls or yarns for hosiery can be secured from nearby mills, and a substantially built, electric-lighted brick building, with sidetrack facilities can be leased or purchased on a most reasonable basis. Some local capital can be enlisted in this proposition if desired.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD. This location could not be excelled for the purpose. It is in the very heart of the pine and hardwood belt of the Carolinas, within a reasonable radius of numerous small saw mills, but no planing mills or lumber yards to compete with. The town is growing rapidly and will spend over two million dollars for building materials within the next twelve months. An acre of ground suitable for establishment of plant and yard will be donated to the right parties. A minimum of $5,000 capital would be required to handle this to the best advantage and $10,000 would earn very handsome profits.

CRUSHED STONE PLANTS—Contractors, builders and street paving concerns find it difficult to secure crushed stone for their work even at the high prices prevailing. We have several locations available where crushed stone plants would prove extremely profitable, and where conditions are such as to insure economical and continuous operation. Locations embrace either granite, lime-stone or trap-rock, and one location is only ten miles from Atlanta.

EXCELSIOR PLANT—The Birmingham district and territory west thereof consumes immense quantities of excelsior and the market demand is at all times good. Our A. & B. Division from Coal City west into Birmingham penetrates and will develop an absolutely virgin territory. Between Coal City and Birmingham are enormous quantities of pine, with some hard-wood ranging from four to twelve inches in diameter; all of it suitable for excelsior stock. Timber rights can be purchased on a most attractive basis, or arrangements can be made with owners to cut the wood to dimensions desired and deliver it to plant. The manufacture of step-ladders, kitchen tables, and similar articles, in conjunction, would prove profitable.

INFUSORIAL EARTH DEPOSIT—This is the largest single deposit of infusorial earth I have ever seen. It is located on our main line near Birmingham. This material is useful in the manufacture of polishing powders and scouring soaps, but its most extensive use in in the manufacture of dynamite, packing for boilers, steam pipes and safes, and as a base for fire and heat retarding cements. It is also of value in the manufacture of fire-proof building materials, and is being introduced into the manufacture of wall plasters, and for filtering purposes. In the hands of a practical man the development of this property is going to prove very profitable and it can be secured on a reasonable basis. Royalty would be acceptable.

COMMUNITIES ON THE SEABOARD—Are cordially invited to communicate with us in regard to any good industrial business or investment opportunity available and which no one is taking advantage of locally because of other interests demanding all of their time and attention and capital.

FOR additional information concerning the above or a list of other inviting opportunities in the Seaboard's territory, call on or address

H. B. BIGHAM,
Asst. Gen'l Industrial Agent. 1109-11 English-American Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

$50,000 FOR QUICK LOAN on Atlanta real estate, in sums to suit for 1 or 5 years; 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest.

WILSON & NEAL,
215 Empire Building.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND MULES

CAR of first-class horses and mules—several with trials of 2:11 to 2:21¼. Ralph, by Gambetta Wilkes, has paced miles in 2:11; halves in 1:03¼ and quarters in 29¾ seconds. This is a race horse sure, and this season will pace better than 2:05. Ralph Walker, Harper & Weathers' Sale Stables, Peters street.

ANSLEY BROTHERS,
Real Estate.
Offices, 4-10 E. Alabama St.
Bell Phone 339 Main.

WATCH OUR ADS. FOR BARGAINS!

ELEGANT south side home. One of the best arranged and best built that we have had to offer for a long time. The owner is a non-resident and sends us the following description of the property: Two-story house of 8 rooms, two baths, one on each floor, closets to each room, china closet, pantries, etc.; gas and electric bells with electric burglar lights on each floor; good servant's house; wood and coal house, lot 60 feet front. This place is no further out than Georgia avenue and is in one-half block of South Pryor street, and the owner has reduced his price to $5,000.00 when it is worth $6,000.00 in order to make quick sale. Here's the finest chance you've ever had to buy your home.

Dr. J. W. Mayson, H. L. Cobbs and Paul Vose, assistant salesmen.

C. H. WELLS & CO.,
1104 Fourth National Bank Bldg.

$5,000—SPLENDID 8-room, 2-story home on Georgia avenue, 2 car lines, convenient to churches and school; nice, large, level lot; this house was built for a home and is one of the most desirable on the street.

$2,000—CURRAN ST., near Marietta St., good 5-room cottage, lot 53x100. $500 cash and balance easy.

$3,500—$1,500 CASH, balance five years, for this price we can sell you the best block of negro property in the city, renting for $453.60; it will pay you to see us in regard to this if you want something good.

$5,750—BRAND NEW 8-room residence, very choice section of city; close to churches and school; car line in front; will take good residence lot as part payment and arrange very easy terms on principal part of balance.

FLATS—We have within one block of the Majestic, one block of the new Masonic Temple, and Governor's Mansion, a corner lot which would be an ideal location to build a flat or apartment house. The owner would take as part payment a home on the north side in a good residence section.

$3.00 PER ACRE—We have on Pumpkin Vine creek, seven miles from Acworth, 360 acres practically all in woods, for $3.00 per acre; the timber is more than worth the price.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

SHEET METAL WORK.

HEAVY IRON WORK, smoke stacks, blow pipe, etc. Moncrief Furnace Co. Phones.

FAVER & BLACK,
315 and 316 Peters Bldg.

$5,000.
WILL BUY an 8-room, 2-story house; first-class neighborhood; large lot. The house is worth the money without the lot. It is modern, and well built.

$5,250.
IS a beautiful 8-room cottage, three blocks of Candler building, north side, in good neighborhood.

$7,000.
WILL BUY an investment on the north side, rented to white tenants at $75 per month; room enough to build two more houses.

$15,000.
IS A 2-story brick store, five-year lease on it, at a good rental; three blocks of the postoffice; north side.

$5,500.
TAKES a piece of negro property in the fourth ward that is new and well built; good street; rented at $58 per month; paying 13 per cent.

$2,500.
WILL BUY two nicely shaded lots, with oak trees; near the junction of Twelfth and Juniper streets. 52x184 feet each.

$6,500.
IS a beautiful 2-story, 8-room house; lot 80x200 feet; best part of Inman Park.

$3,000.
WILL GET a lot 30x100 feet on Marietta street, running back to the railroad. What better could you ask for?

$4,250.
IS a splendid 7-room cottage corner of Juniper and Tenth streets; lot 60x180 feet.

$1,250.
TAKES a nice little 5-room cottage that will rent for $12.00; lot 45x100; near Forrest avenue, fourth ward. Have only a few days to sell this at this price.

MOSS & GIRARDEAU,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Office 501 Fourth National Bank Bldg.
Bell 'Phone 4256.

$3,750—Home at Decatur, Ga., 9-room, 2-story house, corner lot, near court house and car line, lot 140x238, has stables and other outbuildings.

$4,000—Nice 6-room house, corner lot, Washington Heights; built for a home.

$2,250—5-room house, Glennwood, modern, within one block of park; convenient to street car, lot 50x170.

$2,250—6-room house, 473 Hill, lot 45x100, within 150 feet of Ormond; new.

$2,100—5-room house, near Decatur, lot 100x200.

$1,850—Two-story, 7-room house, Berean avenue, gas, sidewalks, lot 53x114.

$1,900 WILL BUY you either of two cozy new 5-room cottages, Crew street. Bring your money and take your choice.

$250 WILL BUY elevated, shaded lots in vicinity of Fairview, Sylvan and Martin streets, in the city of Atlanta.

MOORE-GAUNT CO.,
(Incorporated)
806-10 CENTURY BUILDING.
BOTH 'PHONES 4234.

$4,000—114 acres 4 miles of city limits, one mile of railroad, with 85 acres of original forest that will cut not less than 2,000 cords of wood, oak and pine, or 200,000 feet of lumber. Can't you see money in this? Fine chert road direct to the property.

$2,750—2 cottages right at the best part of Grant park, on car line, now building, on easy terms. You can have plans changed to meet your ideas if you see us at once. Don't miss the chance.

"WE GET RESULTS."

South Side Home! FOR SALE

Nice seven-room house on good street. Very easy terms.

SEE

LIEBMAN
REAL ESTATE---RENTING
28 Peachtree St.

Do You Read ?

This Offer Is For You

$8.00 Pays For $12.00 Worth of Reading

Four Great Periodicals One Full Year to One or Different Addresses.
Regular Price $12.00.
Our Special Price $8.00.

Atlanta Constitution (DAILY AND SUNDAY)
Review of Reviews
Success Magazine
Woman's Home Companion

Price is $9.00 To Subscribers Out of Atlanta

It Will Save You $4.00

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

The Atlanta Constitution
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



HICKS' CAPUDINE
CURES
ALL ACHES
And Nervousness
Trial bottle 10c At drug stores

CONSTITUTION'S $15,000 CONTEST IS NOW ON IN EARNEST

Cash Prizes of $1,500 and 110 Trips to Europe and the Jamestown Exposition Exciting Great Interest All Over the Territory Embraced in the Goodnatured Tug of War—Constitution Will Be Host and Entertainer for Four Carloads of Guests Who Will Be Chosen By Popular Vote.

The Constitution's $15,000 voting contest is on. The bars are up and every contestant has a clear field. Every indication points to the great coupon war being a phenomenal success. Never before in the history of journalism in Atlanta or the sourrounding territory has such a liberal offer been made by any newspaper as is now being held open to the readers of The Constitution.

Some one candidate from somewhere, anywhere in the whole territory covered by this contest who receives the highest number of votes over all competitors, will get a check good for $1,500. This sum of money is the grand capital prize of The Constitution's contest, and will outrank any trip. This prize is for three months' work, and is the best conceivable. Such an award is worth the undivided and persistent effort of the candidates who determine to win. It is an amount sufficient to keep an ordinary family for an entire year and serves to launch a contest in which each one must do his best and lose no arrangements can be made with owners to cut the wood to dimensions desired and deliver it to plant. The manufacture of step-ladders, kitchen tables, and similar articles, in conjunction, would prove profitable.

Ten persons will go to Europe for an eight weeks' tour, including visits to Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland and England. The ten successful candidates will first spend one week at the Jamestown exposition, and then go on to Philadelphia, sailing from that port to Europe. Every cent of expense for this group of ten people is paid by The Constitution from the time they leave home until they return.

The trips are as comprehensive as possible, and offer a wide range of interest. All the leading points of interest in the Old Country will be visited, and daily carriage drives will be a special feature of the program.

Besides the European tours and the capital prize of $1,500 in cash, there are 100 free trips to the Jamestown exposition to be given away to the readers of The Constitution. This party of 100 will go from Atlanta to the "Tidewater Cities" of Virginia in special Pullman Palace cars, and will stay in Exposition City for one week, dating from the time they leave Atlanta. This offer includes transportation both ways, Pullman sleeper, hotel bills, street car fares, meals en route as well as admissions each day to the Exposition grounds.

On another page of this paper is an advertisement setting forth complete information upon every point of the contest, making especially clear the divisions of territory into which the field of The Constitution has been divided and the manner in which the one hundred and eleven prizes will be distributed. It should be borne in mind that every young woman, married or single, who is a respectable white resident of Atlanta or the state of Georgia, is eligible to compete in the contest. Outside of this state both men and women are eligible as contestants. All that is necessary to enter the race is to be formally nominated by means of the nomination blank appearing elsewhere in this issue, or same will be sent to any person upon request.

The Jamestown Exposition which opens at Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, Va., April 27, 1907, and continues until November 30, 1907, promises to be one of the most unique international fairs ever attempted in this or any other country, and hundreds of people in and around Atlanta are already making preparations to visit the great exhibit. The trip to Jamestown and return by special cars will make a very pleasant summer sojourn, and when all the expenses are borne by another the trip will be enviable indeed. Nothing has been left undone to make the trip and visit to the Exposition a pleasurable one to the many successful candidates. Who they will be is left to the readers of The Constitution to determine by popular vote. Those who contest do not necessarily have to be subscribers of The Constitution. First-class hotel accommodations will be arranged in Norfolk, so there will be no doubt of convenience and safety while in the city.

Enter your name or that of your lady friend in the contest at once. She may win a free trip to Europe, the $1,500 in cash or a trip to the Jamestown Exposition. There are so many awards to be made she can scarcely help but win in one of the tours if a little effort is exerted. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the value of a good start in a contest of this kind. Those who intend competing should get their names on the list as soon as possible, and get their friends to voting for them by means of the coupons clipped from The Daily Constitution, or the ballots secured by paying in advance for the paper as long as desired. Nothing is easier than winning if you go about it right and solicit the aid of your friends in helping out.

The first announcement of names of candidates who are competing in this contest will be made in Sunday's Constitution of March 17.

The one-vote coupons printed in The Daily and Sunday Constitution are good for one week only, but the ballots appearing in The Weekly and Tri-Weekly papers are good for two weeks. All votes issued on subscriptions are good until the very last day of the contest, and may be reserved by candidates or subscribers and polled at their option.

A schedule of the number of votes allowed on subscriptions of different lengths of time appears in the advertisement printed elsewhere in this paper.

There are two ballot boxes where votes and nominations may be deposited. One is in The Constitution business office and the other in room 815 Austell building, headquarters of the Contest Department of The Constitution. Other ballot boxes may be established in the principal cities of Georgia later, but up to an announcement that such will be the case, the voting booths will be maintained in Atlanta only at the two above mentioned places. Votes and nominations may be polled at either place, and may be brought in personally or sent to the Contest Department of The Atlanta Constitution by mail and proper disposition will be made of the votes.

The office of the contest manager is in room 815 Austell building, where he may be seen at all times relative to matters concerning the contest. If you desire one of the liberal prizes and want to know more about how to go about the winning, call up Main —— or write the Contest Department of The Constitution, and full explanation will be forwarded by return mail. Advertising matter, receipt books for taking subscriptions to The Constitution and other matter bearing upon the contest will be sent to any one interested in the race upon request.

If you are eligible enter this contest at once. You can win! If you are not eligible enter the name of your wife, daughter, friend or sweetheart, as the case may be. By nominating some person in this race you may be instrumental in their winning $1,500 in cash, a trip to Europe or a trip to the Jamestown Exposition.

CONSTITUTION $15,000 CONTEST

This Coupon, when neatly cut out, name, address and district properly filled in and brought or sent to the Contest Department of The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., will count as one vote. This is not a nomination blank.

I—ONE VOTE—I

For Miss (Mr. or Mrs.).....

Contest District No.....

of (City) .....State.....

.....

If on Rural Route, state number here. Also Congressional District if outside of Georgia.

NOT GOOD AFTER MARCH 12th.

$2.50 BUYS ONE FULL GALLON

of any of the following Fine Liquors EXPRESS PREPAID



REMEMBER
These goods come in stone jugs, and are enclosed in unmarked packages. We guarantee all goods as represented or your money refunded.

The Phil. G. Kelly Co., Inc., Richmond, Va
Remit $2.50 for each gallon ordered
Give shipping directions

MEN

NERVE BEANS quickly cure Nervousness, all results of abuse, failing manhood, drains, losses. Married men and men intending to marry should take a box; astonishing results; small weak parts and lost power restored. $1.00 at Brown & Allen, Druggists, 24 Whitehall st., Atlanta

Cotton Seed Oil and Cotton Ginning MACHINERY

Not in Any Combination or Trust

Complete plants from fifteen to two hundred tons capacity. Special small oil plants for ginneries. Complete Cotton Ginning Systems.

E. Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works
ATLANTA GEORGIA.

PHILIPPINES WILL BE ISSUE NEXT NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Senators Clay and Culberson Believe Islands a Burden and a Menace.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION DEFEATED IN SENATE

Senator Clay Anxious to Get at Problem of Cost Involved in Retention of Philippines—In Event of War Philippines Would Be Abandoned by the United States.

By John Corrigan.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—(Special.) The Philippine Islands are again looming large in the view of the public. The recent war talk, growing out of the California school question, has revived the discussion as to whether the Philippines are a blessing or an incubus to this country.

In the event of a war with Japan, it is claimed that the Philippine islands would present a most vulnerable spot for attack, and that a decisive blow there would give a serious backset to our national pride as well as result in a mortifying loss of a possession on which we have expended millions of dollars.

Senator Clay wants to have the war department furnish congress with a comprehensive statement as to the cost entailed upon this country by our possession of the Philippines, and have such a statement present in segregated form the various items of expense for enforcing submission and maintaining the administration in the island; so that the country at large may know the precise situation.

This suggestion has been stubbornly fought, and the answer made to the senator from Georgia is that all the items are contained in the books of the department, and he is cited to the records. For the department to gather all the information asked for, and present it in concise and detailed shape would, it is claimed, give valuable information to one who is likely at any time to become a national enemy.

Senator Culberson takes the position that but for the Philippines, the president would not have gone to the extent he did in seeking to placate Japan, and avoid any ill feeling. The Texas senator believes the Philippines are a bad investment, and likely to become an incubus and a peril in times of international disturbance.

Philippine Islands as a Campaign Issue.

He takes the view that the determination of the republican party to enforce the retention of the islnads will furnish the democrats a campaign issue next year.

Senator Culberson recently introduced an amendment to the Philippine agricultural bank bill, setting forth that it was not the purpose of tais government to exercise permanent sovereignty over the islands, but to invest the Filipinos with sovereign rights as soon as they shall have established a capable and independent government. This amendment was voted down by a strict party vote, with the one exception that LaFollette, of Wisconsin, voted with the democrats.

This amendment was practically identical in form with one introduced by Senator Bacon in 1899. At that time there was a tie vote, and it was only broken by the vice president voting in the negative. The republican strength has somewhat increased in the past eight years, however, and the vote of 39 to 18 against the Culberson amendment might seem to indicate that a change of sentiment in regard to the islands has also been brought about.

Difficulty in Fortifying Philippines.

It is pointed out by the democrats that the difficulties involved in the problem of providing a safe, sane and capable administration for a group of islands 1,000 miles in length and distant 7,000 miles from the home government; islands containing people of every grade of civilization, from the dog-eating Igorrotes to the highly cultured residents of Manila, is not the only difficultq facing this country. To protect the islands in time of war, they must be fortified, and military experts hold that the Philippines are practically indefensible against foreign attack and invasion.

America is a peace-loving nation, but a continuation of present peaceful conditions is not guaranteed, and no sane man could expect it.

Desertion Would Follow Declaration of War.

That the Philippine Islands would be deserted to their fate in the event of a war is proven by the draft of plans by the naval general board, of which Admiral Dewey is chairman. Information comes from a reliable source that at the first intimation of danger the Philippines would be deserted and the American ships in the islands withdrawn to save them from destruction.

The Japanese war talk caused much excitement in the provinces surrounding Manila. Cable dispatches from Manila state that in some istances the inhabitants left the towns and his in the mountains. One town was entirely depopulated recently by the exchange of salutes between warships, the terror-stricken inhabitants being convinced that the Japanese were entering the bay.

The present American force in the Philippines is inconsiderable and our present fleet in those waters could not possibly repel an attack from a formidable fleet such as Japan could easily send against the Philippines. An effort has been made to strengthen the Pacific squadron, but military authorities seem united in the belief that successful resistance would be impossible and whatever might be the final result of a conflict with Japan, since a war between that country and the United States seems to be generally accepted as inevitable, the Philippines would be the first fruits of victory to the enemy and would be won without a volley.

Islands Have Cost Billion Dollars.

In line with Senator Clay's request for full information as to the cost of the Philippines, it may be recalled that since the original purchase price, amounting to $20,000,000, this government had paid out up to June, 1903, the sum of $647,599,250. Figuring up the cost of military occupation, civil administration, claims for damages from the Philippine friars for appropriation and destruction of church property, etc., since, the total expenditures for the past four years must approximate one-half as much more, making a total outlay since the war with Spain in 1898 of at least $1,000,000,000.

The difficulties involved in the administration of the Philippines is evidenced by the reluctance with which congress approaches any question affecting affairs in the islands. Secretary of War Taft, whose familiarity with conditions in the Philippines is extensive, alone remains steadfast in his regard and paternal solicitude for the islands. He continues at intervals to direct attention to the needs of the islands and the many problems affecting them which remain for solution by congress.

No action has yet been secured on the Philippine tariff bill and it so bristles with difficulties that the statesmen have with wonderful unanimity, decided to let things drift.

The passage by the senate of the Philippine agricultural bank bill seems to have met with approval in the islands and is accepted by the people as evidence that closer business relations will be established between the two countries. Amazement is expressed at the refusal of the senate to adopt the Culberson resolution promising a withdrawal by the United States from the islands "as soon as a stable currency is established."

The explanation given by the Filipino papers is that the defeat of the resolution meant nothing more than that congress thought such a declaration impolitic at this time, in view of the war talk.

This coincides with the popular view that the United States will finally abandon th island, but that the time is not now propitious.

Will Be Plank in Next Party Platforms.

The Philippine question will call for an expression from each party in the next national covention and the attitude to be assumed by each is now causing some discussion. The republicans are expected to take the view that the time has not arrived for the final evacuation of the Philippines.

The expressed views of several leading democratic senators seem to indicate that the democratic platform will contain a plan denouncing "imperialism" and declaring American occupation of the Philipines has been a costly failure.

A DOCTOR SAYS

Grape-Nuts Food Contains All the Elements Condensed.

There was a time when doctors depended almost entirely on the use of drugs in treating disease. That day is happily past, and our doctors of today are men of wider views—they have learned that proper food is most important in healing disease. A practicing physician in New York City says:

"Disease is often an effort of Nature to get rid of impurities in the system as the result of incorrect habits—wrong living. The cause of disease ought to and can be removed by right living and right thinking.

"Nature requires good air, sunlight, food of proper quality and quantity, plenty of pure water, exercise, cleanliness and sleep. When these conditions are met, health follows, but when they are denied or neglected, sickness and disease are sure to result.

"The important question is to decide what is the proper kind of food to supply the physical and mental necessities of man? I have had experience with all the various food stuffs known to our markets, but up to the present time I have met with no other answering so fully all the requirements as does Grape-Nuts food. In my own experience and observation in my practice, I have found Grape-Nuts to be not only more satisfying, but more lasting in the benefit derived from its use. It sends a man forth to his labors in a state of physical comfort, with a cheerful and buoyant spirit; and the end of the day finds him with reserve strength—he suffers less from exhaustion and depletion of powers.

"I particularly recommend Grape-Nuts food to those whose occupations involve a great deal of brain work. There could not be a food better adapted to the strengthening and conservation of the faculties and energies. It supplies a more sustained mental vigor than any other food that I know of.

"Grape-Nuts food contains all the elements that form the valuable part of natural diet in a condensed, toothsome and easily digestible form." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

WHY HE CHANGED RELIGIONS.

Dr. Weeks Addressed Large Congregation on Why He Left the Methodist Church.

At the Universalist church last night Rev. Dr. Weeks delivered a sermon on heresy, and "why he became a Universalist."

Dr. Weeks devoted the greater part of his sermon to telling why he became a Universalist. He was born and raised in the Old School Baptist church, and after he reached the thinking age he was brought under the Methodist influence, and became an expounder of that faith. After some five years of experience he was called upon to preach the funeral of a man, who belonged to no faith, and "decreed him to hell," according to the Methodist creed, for which he was congratulated by some of the members of his church. There was an aftermath that made him think. Dr. Weeks stated he went to the higher officials of the church, and, getting no satisfaction, decided to read and read.

Finally, after years of struggle, he quit the ministry of the Methodists and traveled all over the world, studying the creeds of about 250 religions. He delved down deep into Confucianism, Monammedism, Buddhism, Catholicism and Dowieism, at last reaching Universalism, which he adopted as his real belief.

He laid great stress on charity, and advised no one to change their creed without careful consideration. "There should be a reason for changing your creed," he said. "I know ten thousand Methodists. We only disagree in the matter of the truth."

Rev. Dr. Weeks will preach at the Universalist church tonight. He was to have left the city last night, but at the urgent request of many he consented to remain over and preach tonight.

Twenty-Five Overcome by Gas.

Smithfield, R. I., March 3.—Twenty men and five women were overcome by coal gas in a boarding house connected with the Bernon cotton mills in the village of Georgiaville today, and, while nearly all were eventually resuscitated, it is feared that in two cases fatal results may follow.

PRACTICE WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY MORNING

IN advance of the New York Highlanders, Americans or whatever you choose to call them, who will arrive tomorrow, have come their bats and other accoutrement to be used in the spring practice, which will start on Wednesday. These were taken to the Aragon, where Griff's men will house themselves, and are being safely guarded until the big leaguers put in a claim for them.

Baseball players have a peculiar regard for their sticks, and adhere to the same one for season after season, and no doubt but that many an historic bat is in the lot forwarded from New York.

The reason for the use of the same stick all the while is simple enough—a player gets one to his fancy, with the right weight and other details, and swings on to it, as in the usual case it is no easy matter to find another of like specifications once the old favorite is broken or goes in some other way. Others are made for the player at the factories, and while what is desired is commonly turned out, often times some little technicality makes the new stick of little worth for its intended recipient.

Then, also superstition, which is no rarer in diamond walks than in other phases of life, takes a hand.

Anyway, it is a safe bet that in the bunch are some that have seen service time and again, won games when they met the sphere right, and lost them by swinging in the air or in connecting with the ball in such a way as to produce other than a hit.

Conjecturing further, Willie Keeler's must be here, and were the wooden thing suddenly transformed into an animate object with a tongue and power of speech a fanning bee would get under way at the Aragon right away.

This one has undoubtedly made Keeler's averages for him seasons immemorial, and were it in the possession of a fan as trophy would be guarded as zealously as if it were made of gold.

Hughes Coming Back.

Others, of course, have figured in victories and defeat about as much as the above mentioned one, and are all here awaiting the advent of the Highlanders on Wednesday, an occasion which to the delight of many will bring Tommy Hughes back to Atlanta for a time.

This naturally will make the event a notable one, but anyway it would carry much importance; a big league coming to town and to give the fans the first baseball as lagnappe is a matter not to be lightly considered.

After a long siege of quietude the local baseball atmosphere will suddenly be a thing of activity with transformation equal to the chrysalis-butterfly act in dazzling brilliancy, and giving us that which has for many months been in a state of lethargy as far as the real thing is concerned—baseball.

Piedmont park will be given over to the Highlanders for their preliminary work, as the new park at Ponce de Leon has not reached the stage of completion that would permit of baseball. Many are laboring under the false impression that the new lot will be in readiness for the first maneuvers of the season, while in truth old Piedmont will again harbor the performers for a while anyway.

Griff's men will work there, and the opening of the Southern League in Atlanta will occur there as it has since the almost forgotten Brisbine was reduced to kindling wood and what not.

Five days from Tuesday the Firecrackers will arrive from divers places, and they, too, will go to work at Piedmont getting prepared for the first of the exhibition games to take place with the New Yorks on March 15, or only eleven days hence, which is not so very long a time to wait.

Firecrackers' Homecoming.

This Firecracker occasion will be in itself a momentous event, as it will show the fans what manner of ball players Billy Smith corralled during the winter. The dope has it that the most of them are artists in their profession, but their performances in flesh and blood is the only thing that can satiate the minds of the fans.

Chances are that the big leaguers will give Manager Smith a man or so, as has been the case at other times. If such will happen would that it be of as much worth as the farming out of Tommy Hughes proved last season.

He was a man whom kind fate chose to give the Firecrackers, and it was a most valuable acquisition, as every one versed in the results of last season well knows. Hughes will make good this year in his faster surroundings, and however sad it is too true that he will be among the missing this year.

Should he be turned loose the fact would not mean that Atlanta would get him, unless Griff felt so disposed. The matter rests entirely with the New York manager, and he alone is to be thanked for his kindness of last season when the ex-Firecracker, now Highlander as much as any of the rest of the New York squad, was highly instrumental in placing Atlanta in the position she occupied when it was all said and done.

Cleveland may have something she doesn't need when the team comes to town to play the Firecrackers, and it may be that a new man may be captured then.

However, there is no use figuring along that line. Billy Smith says he is well satisfied, and opines that the team is stronger than in 1906, and so every one else should be content, as a manager about ten times out of ten has greater knowledge of what he is handing out in talk than any of those who watch his hired men on the diamond.

This week marks the beginning of baseball, verily, for practice will be the order of each day from Wednesday on, and then the exhibition games begin. The schedule in these will have hardly been completed before the Firecrackers betake themselves to Birmingham for the opening game, and then come back to Atlanta for several series. Calculating in this way, it is practically on us, although this is the manner in which the very young figure the distance intervening before the arrival of Santa Claus.

After the Highlanders begin practice there will be only a few more of the big league teams who have not been transported to the various training camps for spring work, and in a bunch the members of the two majors will be busy in different places preparing to win the two flags from each other this summer.

The Giants, the other New York representation, are now at Los Angeles, Cal., having gone all the way across the states for a suitable training place. Others are scattered here and there in warm climes in an effort to unlimber the kinks that have taken hold of the men during the idle spell.

SMALL SPEAKS TO PRISONERS

Conducted Services at the United States Prison Yesterday.

There was a most interesting religious service in the chapel at the United States prison yesterday morning, when Rev. Sam W. Small, the minister of Egleston Memorial Methodist church occupied the pulpit by invitation of Chaplain Tupper.

Miss Grace Lee Brown, of the First Methodist church, rendered during the services two or her most touching sacred solos.

Dr. Small, in the course of his sermon said:

"We all know the meaning of the term 'an advocate.' Commonly we call him a lawyer and, sometimes, we call him a liar. But the true advocate, the good lawyer, is the friend, the champion, and tries his utmost to be the deliverer of his client. When we become entangled with the meshes of violated law and justice is swift for our punishment we need the ablest lawyer we can command to find a safe way out for us.

"Human justice makes provision for those who are helpless before its tribunals. The state of Georgia, for instance, says that the poorest man arraigned for an offense shall have the benefit of an advocate skilled in the law, and it is the duty of the presiding judge to supply him with such a lawyer.

"God has given us over to the care of Christ and ordained that every one who will come back to faith and duty in the following of Christ shall receive pardon for the past sin and power to live in righteousness hereafter in this present world. Thereby Christ has been made our advocate with God, appointed to us by the Father Himself.

"He is the best advocate we could possibly have, for He knows God, knows us, and knows the divine law, for He was made under it himself, was enclosed for a season in our nature, was touched with the feeling of our infirmities and tempted in all points as we are, but refused to sin, as we also ought to do.

"Will we let Christ take up the office of advocate for us? If we will we must comply with the universal conditions of all successful advocacy. What are they? First, we must confess our offenses—all of them and to the very bottom. Secondly, we must leave the entire management of the case in the hands of the advocate. Thirdly, we must take the counsel of the advocate and keep out or sin for the future."

NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Arrive Tuesday. Panamas shortly after. Get them in condition. Bussey, 28½ Whitehall st. ***

Only Four Men Killed.

Scranton, Pa., March 3.—It now appears that all the men were taken out of the Holden mine on Saturday; that the only victims of the explosion are the eight seriously burned, four of whom have died. No one is reported missing and no bodies have been found.

USUAL EXCUSES FOR SLOW TIME

Thirteen Trains Reached Atlanta Over One Hour Late.

The usual Sunday condition, so far as the arrival of trains in Atlanta is concerned, continued yesterday. There were the usual excuses given for the delayed trains, engine failure being the most common excuse. It was stated that no wrecks were reported during the day.

All trains thirty minutes or more late were as follows:

ATLANTA TERMINAL STATION.

Southern Railway.

Arrive from—	Due.	Hours late.
43—Washington	4:50 am	4:59
13—St. Augustine	5:40 am	4:25
17—Jacksonville	8:10 am	1:40
6—Chicago	11:47 am	1:57
38—Birmingham	11:50 am	1:33
37—New York	6:15 pm	1:25
36—Birmingham	11:50 pm	2:20
14—Cincinnati	12:10 am	3:00

Atlanta and West Point.

Arrive from—	Due.	Hours late.
40—Montgomery	2:20 pm	1:27

Central of Georgia.

Arrive from—	Due.	Hours late.
91—Jacksonville	7:50 am	2:57
93—St. Augustine	6:51 pm	0:43

UNION DEPOT.

Georgia Railroad.

Arrive from—	Due.	Hours late.
27—Augusta	8:30 pm	0:35

Seaboard Air Line.

Arrive from—	Due.	Hours late.
33—New York	4:30 pm	1:40
53—Clinton	8:00 pm	1:30

Louisville and Nashville.

Arrive from—	Due.	Hours late.
75—Cincinnati	12:40 pm	1:25

Blankenship Joins His Team.

Columbus, Ga., March 3.—(Special.)—Cliff Blankenship left yesterday for Chicago, to joint the Washington, D. C., team of the American League. From Chicago he goes to Galveston, Tex., where the team is to practice, preparatory to the opening of the season. This well-known Georgia player was in the Pacific Coast League last year, playing with Seattle.

Hopes Archer Will Make Good.

Augusta, G., March 3.—"I hope and believe that Jimmy Archer will make good with Detroit," said Manager Hugh Jennings today. Archer is the catcher drafted from Atlanta, who is now in Augusta with the other of the Detroit recruits.

"Little Jimmy," as he is called, has already become popular with the other players, and is well liked by Jennings, who is to decide whether or not he will remain in big league company. According to the Detroit manager, the ex-Atlanta player will be carried the entire season, but it is hardly probable that he will be given a regular job. His task will be that of occupying the bench as a sub.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for the week ending March 2, 1907. Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised," and give date. One cent will be charged for each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Leathy Ammons, Mrs Mary Anderson, Mrs Mattie Askin.

B—Miss Jennie Buze, Miss Mary Bullard, Miss Hazel Brown, Miss Agnes Brock, Miss Ida Butler, Miss Daisy Barnes, Miss Eunice Bowden, Miss Lucy Brown, Miss Lela Boon, Miss Rosa Brooks, Miss Carrie Burdette, Mrs Margaret Brown, Mrs M Burns, Mrs Millie Bailey, Mrs J Buchanan, Mrs Minnie Baker, Mrs L S Bauknight, Mrs E B Brooks, Mrs Susie Brown, Mrs Annie Bailey, Mrs Cora L Battle, Mrs Maggie Bankston, Mrs Bertha Bryant, Mrs Mattie Bowman, Mrs Emma Beck, Mrs Mary Brown, Mrs W R Bell.

C—Miss Minnie Carroll, Miss Luretter Cobb, Miss Ellen Chambers, Miss Ethel Chafin, Miss Marrie Carter, Miss Eloise Certer, Miss Lovie Collins, Miss Luia Cook, Mariah Carrol, Eleanor Cook, Mrs O F Chastian, Mrs Flora Cook, Mrs J P Curran, Mrs Louise Cannon, Mrs Ida Cross, Mrs Mary Clegg, Mrs M R Chambers, Mrs Becky Cain, Mrs Mary E Cox, Mrs Nathlene Carter, Mrs M S Cowen.

D—Lillie Doldson, Pollie Dacus, Mrs C W Demars, Mrs Elizabeth Davis, Mrs Eliza Daniel, Mrs Julia Dean, Mrs Katie Dixon (col), Mrs Minnie Denson, Mrs J K Durst, Mrs Lottie Davis, Mrs B A Davis, Mrs Nannie Danforth.

E—Miss Cleo Evens, Miss Marie Edwards, Miss Mandy Edars, Miss Clara Eame.

F—Miss Brannia Fish, Miss Mattie Ferguson, Mrs Bell Freeman, Mrs Maurie Frazier, Mrs Nell H Faust, Mrs J S French, Mrs Nannie Frashier, Mrs Sallie Frisbee.

G—Miss Allis Ghird, Mary E Griggs, Mrs J F Grimes, Mrs Josie Green, Mrs Lola Gofin, Mrs Mary Gray, Mrs M Gebaner.

H—Miss Lila Head, Miss Cordelia Hirmes, Miss Minnie Lee Haygood, Miss Anna Henderson, Miss Bertie M Heart, Miss Catherine Hook, Mrs Anna C Hill, Mrs Jennie Hagen, Mrs Dollie Harbuck, Mrs Edna Henderson, Mrs Joseph Hestley, Mrs Fildie Harledon, Mrs Lillie Huckenson, Mrs C J Henry, Mrs Mary Holland, Mrs Horton, Mrs Annie Hall, Mrs B W Hendricks, Mrs Ophelia Hampton.

J—Miss Benna Johnson, Miss Alice Johnson, Miss Larror Jackson, Mammie Johnson, Sarah Johnson, Lizzie Johnson, Mrs Ada Jackson, Mrs Jane Johnson, Mrs Flora Johnson, Mrs Edith Jones, Mrs Lula Jackson, Mrs Cornelia Johnson.

K—Miss Anna Kendrick, Mrs Delia Jelly, Mrs M J Kirens, Mrs S R Kelly, Mrs S K Kerr.

L—Miss Berta Lawhorn, Miss Leck, Mrs Laura, Landers, Mrs Georgia A Lang, Mrs Lillie Luster, Mrs Ophelia P Lanson, Mrs John Looper, Mrs Jessie Love.

M—Miss Mary Mackin, Miss Lenora McCall, Miss Vivian Mathis, Miss Bertie Mitchell, Miss Katie Mass, Katherine McNell, Floriene Mitchell, Mrs Mamie Mansfield, Mrs Julia or Sarah Marten, Mrs R Y Marlow, Mrs Mary Mapp, Mrs C H McGoff, Mrs Katie Mayes, Mrs Frank Marsh.

N—Miss Margaret Norris, Miss Cynthia Neal, Mrs O E Nix, Mrs Athera Neal.

O—Mrs Mary O'Neal.

P—Miss Hattie Pope, Miss Maggie Phillip, Miss Palmer, Miss Nellie Pen, Miss Birdie Peel, Miss Callie Price, Mrs Eulalia Paatillo, Mrs Poss, Mrs H G Price, Mrs Martha Pittman, Mrs Lillian Pickerell, Mrs R S Parker, Mrs Azline Pearson, Mrs C Poole.

R—Miss Lucy Reid, Miss Marie Ruchey, Miss Clara Rosenbaum, Miss Mary Rodgers, Miss Julia Ann Richardson, Miss Lula Ross, Miss Nellie Radford, Miss Rebecca, Mrs Verna Robbins, Mrs Mathie M Rogers, Mrs Adaline Rockfeld.

S—Miss Lizzie Statam, Miss Mattie Smith, Miss Bell Smith, Miss Laura B Smith, Miss Anner Sanders, Miss Annie Shepperd, Miss Josie Southers, Miss Pearl Smith, Miss Fannie Slayton, Maggie Stenson, Mrs Essie E Sims, Mrs Mary Stovall, Mrs A C Sorrelle, Mrs Amanda Stiles, Mrs Mamie Sharer, Mrs Elizabeth Stephens, Mrs Malinda Stalling, Mrs Harry Seymour.

T—Miss Tolvar, Miss Carrie Tuggles, Miss May Treadwell, Miss Pinkie Thompson, Mrs E P Turner, Mrs Lizzie Tompkins, Mrs Eugene Trainer, Mrs Nellie Thomas, Mrs F C Turner, Mrs Homie Tanner, Mrs G B Treadwell, Mrs Threlheld.

W—Miss Minnie Williams, Miss Chrissey Warton, Miss Mattie L Williams, Miss Jessie White, Miss Nancy Warn, Miss Minie Warner, Miss May Wilson, Miss Carry Watts, Emma Wetling, Sallie May Wytte, Mrs Mattelina Walters, Mrs Alice Walter, Mrs Mollie Willis, Mrs. Polly Westendell, Mrs Emeline Williams, Mrs Gertrude White, Mrs Mary Woods, Mrs W H H Walker, Mrs F C Woodlock, Mrs M A Webster, Mrs A B Worthy, Mrs Jennie Ward, Mrs R L Walter.

Men's List.

A—Sam Alkin, Charles Atwood, William Alexander, Mr Austin, Z Adams, Junnie Lea Alexander, S J Arthur, W J Adams, E M Atkinson, O C Adental, Dr G M Ablon, Dr S M Ablon.

B—Bennie Barksdale, Claud W Beelman, James H Baden, Willie Baker, L A Barrow, Edward Burke, B T Belt, George L Bancroft, Barnie Byce, Mr Brow, Harry Bellsle, Jack Banks, Lonnie Bloodworth, F E Bennett, Moran Russell Baker, Will Beasley, James Arthur Bryan, Joseph Brownar, Cam Butler, John Byers, J Oscar Browne, Jim Burden, Smith Brinkley (2), E G Beckham, R F Bieber, Warly Boyd, J S Beard, Dr Leon Bell, Virgil Berry, Tommie Bedd, C T Branson, C D Bartlett.

C—F C Cole, Ed J Coleman, Johnnie Carylie, Arnold Chivers, M F Clemson, G P Clark, Jannan M Chanles, Johnson Covington, E D Comer, Ed Cox, Lee Crawford, Josiah Candy, J J Coke, Dr J B Chastain, John Craig, Dr W N Crawford, W R Crunn, Luther Canon, J W Chester, E H Cherry, Surlie Combs, Frank Carter, Claud Crow, Will Curry, James Collins, Grover Corbett, Henry Cobb, Sidney Collins.

D—Rev J A Davis, E R Dantzler, Gus Danels, Hugh Demat, Willie Dobson, J A Denoma, John W Davis, Dr F T Duvall, Allen Doshett, Henry A Dreer, B H Davis.

E—Jimmie Epps, George Eldridge, Dr H P Edmonds, A C Evans, H J Evans, Peter Eavens, Robert Eubanks, John Edwards.

F—J M Freeman, A H Fulton, Mr Frodin, S E Fairly, M E Fox & Co, E A Friese, Teddie Farber, John M Foster, E N Fountain, Charlie Ford, B F Fuller, S E Freeman, Bynum Fortson.

G—V H Gaines, Dr Jas C Garlinglan, Dr W A Glover, E G Greer, J F Gulley, Homer Gilchrist, Will Gamage, W P Gilstrop, Dr G Getaner, Dr C A Geiger, M R Gatima, J S Gilliland, Clarence Grier, Victor M Graves.

H—Jerre C Hagerty 2, James H Hodges, Harry D Halzman, Arthur Hoyt, J C Hunt, T H Hough, Tom Harrison, Homer Hesterly, G W Haston, Jim Hutson, Oscar Hudson, Wm Heard, John Harrison, E L Hagan, Peter Henderson, LeRoy Holenicht, Major Hill, Charlie C Howell, R J Hark, M B Hogan, Eugene Hardin, W W Hood, W T Henderson, T W Honeycutt, Thos H Hays, R F Howell, R A Hendrie.

J—J C Jackson, M W Johnstaul, Albert Johnson, Geo Johns col, Lovie Jorden, James Jackson, Berkeley Johnson, Brice Johnson, John James, Chas Johnson, Louis Johnson.

K—James Kinible, Theoph Kates, L A Kilpatrick, Cord Kowaworth, Tomes King, Eugene King.

L—Nathen Lipscomb, Henry Lewis, E M Livingston, Willie Lindsay, W L Lindsay, A M Lambeth, J H Little, L H Leslie, H W Lett, Chi Lasarin, W G Lee, Sam Lehowitz, Edd Loftin, Noah Little, R G Leake, Arthur Lubert, Vam Livingston.

M—Joe Miller, Henry Medders, Chollie Marchell, R M McConnell, Manly Mitchell, Virgine Martin, D M Moore, W P McClary, Hollan D McGehee, E Moody, E C McEvay, J A McLary, Leney Mack Nealten, A T Morgan, Joseph Mulherhill, J M Mitchell, Will Mairan, Edgar McCrachen, Ezra McKee, Fockan Miller, Willie Mahan, Ralph Maddison, Pat Myers, B F Marchman, Dr F E McConnell, James Mach, W M McDonnell, C J McKenzie, Waits McCaden, Prof Sam Miller, W H Matthews, Charles Marks & Co., Otis McCree, J F McNair, J M Morris, J MasGinty, Joseph Mather, S J Morgan, Jomes M Miller, J H Miler.

N—Jessie Newelt, E D Newberry, Burtiss Nichols, Pete Noulis (4), Charlie Nodle.

O—J B O'Leary (2).

P—S P Powers, H C T Poste, Marion Perry, Preston Peaks, W H Palmer, Hesakea Pursley, W L G ounds, Dave Patton, D R Patterson, C W Prothio, Desha Pickett, C A Pace, Jason W Phillips (2), W M Pruett.

R—Henry J Ruopp, R J Reynolds, E Z Ray, George M Riley, J W Roberts, L J Robbins, Herbert Richard, D A Roggers, Robert Robinson, O G Rhoad, Harrison Robinson, John Rolling, Author Ross, William Henry Robson, Meland Randall, Arthur Sparks, W A Rinkle.

S—Jim Stewart, Will Smith, William B Shaw, James Summers, Ga Samson, Dr, Mr Seamore, John Strickland, Sol Shaystro Albert Speer, F W Stark, W F Seay, Reese Smith, R S Simpson, S A Stephens, R B Seagrove, W M Smilley, Tom Swearinger, T C Stroup, Henry Stephens, Louis Sayre, J K Scott, W J Smith & Bro, L G Schussler, Joe Smith, Chas Sands, Meed Sims, J T Smith, T N Smith.

T—L H Tippins, J W Terrell, Dr I B Thomas, Andrew Tarant, Luther Tompson, A G Tyson, B B Thomason, Mr Turner, J L Tillman, Love Thomson, H R odd, Claud Taylor, Jessie Tyre, Joe Tims, Harold Tilton.

W—Mr Weathersbee, John Williams, T L Williams, Hirties Will, W B Walcott, J R Wise, J M Wallace, J T Williams, C H Wooing, Abner Weatherly, Mr Walker, Glen A West, Jo[illegible] H E Walker, Walter E Williams, H R Warner, E D Williams, [illegible] mond Wells, Earmir Wilson, Edward Winslow, H L Wall, Richard Willingham, J W Ward, W G Wellborn.

Miscellaneous.

Raymond Wittenberg & Co, Atlanta Marble Works, Atlanta Sentinel Publishing Co, Central Publishing Co, Atlanta Furniture Mfg Co, Atlanta Cotton Agency, Merit Hdw Co, Mitchell & Kollus, Macon & Andrews, Atlantic Publishing Co, Richmond Hosiery Mills, Atlanta Ga Watch Co, Triggs Candy Mfg Co, Fuchman & Co, Completing Scale Co, Eaton Hurlbert Paper Co, Dixie Paint Co, U B S Co, Osteen Distilling Co, Southern Magazine, Southern Home.

Stations.

STATION A, ATLANTA, GA.
Located near corner of Lee and Gordon Streets, West End.
LADIES' LIST.
Mrs J E Foster, Willie Rendles, Miss Hattie Reynolds, Miss Jacie Thomas.
MEN'S LIST.
Milledge Ellington, David J Galley, Ezekiel Smith.

EDGEWOOD STATION, ATLANTA, GA.
Located corner Decatur Road and Mayson's Crossing.
MEN'S LIST.
G H Lewis, W M Pittman, J T Royster.

FORT McPHERSON STATION, ATLANTA, GA.
Located directly opposite entrance to Fort McPherson.
LADIES' LIST.
Mrs Dolly Holmes.
MEN'S LIST.
W J Pitts.

SOUTH ATLANTA STATION, ATLANTA, GA.
Located near junction of Jonesboro and McDonough Road.
LADIES' LIST.
Mrs Ella Boston, Miss Louisa Heagler, Miss Mary Shelly.
MEN'S LIST.
Butler Allen.

WOODWARD STATION.
Located at 808 Marietta Street.
LADIES' LIST.
Mrs Luler Browning.
MEN'S LIST.
G W Cobble.

To insure prompt delivery of your mail have same addressed to street and number, R. F. D. number or station.

E. F. BLODGETT, Postmaster.

J. F. THIBADEAU, Superintendent.



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SIMPLE IN EFFECT BUT NEAT

FROM THE MARCH ISSUE OF

THE DELINEATOR

The skirt is a graceful design, and can be made by Butterick Pattern No. 9889, cut in seven sizes from 20 to 32 inches waist measure price 15 cents. The Shirt-Waist is one of the new Spring styles, No. 9899, and is in seven sizes from 32 to 44 inches bust, price 15 cents.

NOTE.—These patterns can be purchased from any Butterick Agency or from us direct. BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Ltd. 84 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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10 CENTS AND 15 CENTS
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Creator of Fashions for women of fashion contributes an illustrated letter to THE DELINEATOR every month. Mrs. Osborn is the most renowned individual authority on matters of dress in all America. Every woman cannot possess an "Osborn" gown—its price is prohibitive. Every woman who reads her letters in THE DELINEATOR will receive helpful suggestions and ideas of originality, beauty, and character in dress. Do not fail to secure a copy of the March issue.

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TRIANGLE ON EACH BOTTLE

For sale by Brannen & Anthony.

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When you drink whiskey you're entitled to the best. Especially when you pay the price. But you seldom get it as long as you're willing to take the unbranded sort that is handed out in a plain bottle. A whiskey that's good, is good enough to have a name, so that it may be called for again, and again. The plain bottle sort is profitable to the dealer, but where do you come in? You can change the order of things, and always get a thoroughly good whiskey, if you call for MARK ROGERS, and be sure that you get it. It costs the dealer more, because it's high-grade and has real merit, and that's the kind you pay for. It's really delicious, and you'll linger over the last drop.



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FOR SALE
RAMSAY-BRISBEN STONE YARD
IN BANKRUPTCY
BY virtue of an order of the United States Court in Bankruptcy, the undersigned trustee will sell on March 9th, 1907, at 10 a. m., in the office of the referee in bankruptcy the yard and equipment and the stone on the yard formerly belonging to the Ramsay-Brisben Stone Co. Your attention is directed to the order for the terms and conditions of the sale. Information and inventory furnished on application to the udersigned. A fine business opportunity is offered by this sale.
HARRY DODD, Trustee.
325 Prudential Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Arnold & Arnold and
V. A. Batchelor,
Attorneys.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.
MEN AND WOMEN. Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.

BAILEY GREETED BY COLLEAGUES

Texan Greatly Pleased by Reception at Washington.

Senate Chamber Crowded When the Texas Senator Entered for First Time During the Session. Many Senators Shook Bailey's Hand.

By John Corrigan.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—(Special.) Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, upon entering the senate chamber about noon today, fresh from the scenes of his sensational trial in his native state, resulting in his exoneration and political vindication, was given a hearty, friendly greeting by his colleagues.

There was nothing sensational or theatrical about his entrance, although the galleries were on the qui vive of expectancy. Few of his colleagues knew he was in Washington until he entered the chamber from the door of the democratic cloak room, in the rear, and walked toward his seat.

The senate chamber was filled, and a crowd dressed in Sunday garb filled the galleries, attracted by the advertised filibuster by the democrats against the ship subsidy bill.

Senators Greet Bailey.

Senator Bailey entered as though nothing had occurred, and as unconcerned as though his attendance had been uninterrupted. As he advanced toward his seat, Senators Tillman, Clay and Carmack and a half dozen nearby democrats shook his hand heartily. The decorum of the chamber was unimpaired, and debate proceeded uninterruptedly. It requires a good deal to ruffle the dignity of the United States senate.

Later the Texas senator was approached by the venerable Teller, of Colorado; Black, of Kentucky; Newlands, of Nevada; Overman, of North Carolina; McLaurin, of Mississippi; Latimer, of South Carolina; Taillaferro and Mallory, of Florida, and many representatives.

Senator Bailey in a few moments repaired to the marble room, and an informal reception was held. Later he reentered the chamber, and was approached by Senators McCumber, of Dakota; Frazier, of Tennessee; White, of Maryland; Daniel, of Virginia; DuBois, of Idaho; Clark, of Montana Cullom, of Illinois; Knox, of Pennsylvania; Carter, of Montana, and Patterson, of Colorado.

Bailey Pleased.

In the course of the afternoon, nearly all of the senators on both sides of the chamber, and many representatives took occasion to go over and shake Senator Bailey by the hand. He spent the day quietly and without ostentation or obtrusiveness, but yet evidently pleased, as any man less human might well be, with the manifest good will and unswerving loyalty and confidence of so many of the picked and representative men of the entire country, who have served with him in both branches of congress.

Senator Bailey arrived in the city at 6 o'clock this morning, and after breakfasting, he spent a few hours with his family at the Riggs hotel.

When asked by The Constitution correspondent if he intended to make a speech in the senate before the session closed, Senator Bailey said he had no intention at the time of doing so, and would not do so unless something arose that would impel him to take a hand in behalf of the party.

VADERLAND RUNS INTO SAND BANK

Red Star Liner Is Ashore Near Dover, England.

London, March 3.—The Red Star Line steamer Vaderland, Captain Ehoff, which sailed from Antwerp on Saturday for New York, is ashore on Goodwin sands.

A tug has been sent from Dover to the assistance of the Vaderland, which is ashore on East Goodwins sands. The position of the steamer is not believed to be dangerous. The fog is so dense that it is impossible to see the distance of a ship's length.

So extensive is the list of groundings that the number of tugs available is inadequate for the calls for assistance.

Unless there is improvement in the situation King Edward's departure for the continent tomorrow will be delayed.

Two or three other vessels have grounded on Goodwins sands.

Many collisions are reported. The German steamers Marsala and Helena collided and the Helena sank, and eight of her crew were drowned.

Goodwin sands is a range of dangerous shoals in the Strait of Dover.

The Vaderland and the steamer Naworth Castle were in collision January 19, off the south Goodwin lightship. The Naworth Castle was sunk and three of her crew perished. The Vaderland suffered damage to her plates below the water line.

The admiralty court on February 19 rendered judgment against the Red Star Line, holding that the Vaderland was to blame for the collision.

The Vaderland is a twin screw steamer of 12,017 tons, length 580 feet, breadth 60 feet. She carries ordinarily about 200 first-class, 150 second-class and 1,500 steerage passengers. She is commanded by Captain R. P. Ehoff.

Steamship Dakota Ashore.

Yokohama, March 4.—The Great Northern steamship Dakota went ashore in the Bay of Tokio last night. All passengers are safe and the agents of the vessel are hopeful of saving her.

Named by the Senate.

Washington, March 3.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

To be postmasters—Georgia, A. Glover, Moticello; North Carolina, W. J. Leary, [illegible] Edenton.

NORDICA LOOKS AT WOMEN AS THEY FIGHT WITH BULLS

EL PASO, Tex., March 3.—Ten thousand witnessed a novel sight at the Juarez plaza del toros this afternoon, a bull fight in which the places of matadors and banderillos were filled by professional female Spanish bull fighters. The matadors killed three and failed to kill the fourth bull and two of the kills would have done credit to any matador. In the audience was Madame Nordica, the prima donna, in whose behalf one of the bulls was killed and who rewarded the matador with a roll of bills.

SENATOR BACON ON SHIP SUBSIDY

Not in Entire Sympathy With the Democratic Opposition to Measure.

By John Corrigan.

Washington, March 3.—(Special.)—Senator Bacon is not entirely in sympathy with the opposition of the democratic side of the chamber to the ship subsidy bill. He declared in a speech before the senate late tonight in discussing the measure that if the naval reserve provision in the pending bill was stricken out he would support the bill. He declared the naval reserve provision a sham and a dodge designed to aid the owners of private vessels to secure pay for officers and men out of the treasury of the United States.

He favors liberal mail pay for vessels between the United States and ports in South America which are not now reached at frequent intervals by American vessels, and said if several new lines were established between Atlantic and gulf ports to South American ports it would stimulate commerce and prove a profitable investment for this country. He expressed his belief that such a bill could be passed at the next session of congress.

MORTUARY.

J. N. Cates.

J. N. Cates was found dead in his bathroom yesterday by his wife, and the coroner held an inquest over the body at the undertaking establishment of Harry G. Poole at 8 o'clock last night, and found that death was due to natural causes. The deceased is survived by the following relatives: W. H. Cates, Mrs. G. L. Thomas, L. H. Pinion, and C. C. Cates. He was the color bearer for the Stonewall Jackson camp, and a member of I. O. O. F. No. 14, who will turn out in a body at the funeral services. Burial will be in Marietta.

Mrs. W. J. Jones.

Mrs. W. J. Jones died at the home on Hemphill avenue last night. She was 72 years of age, and leaves a husband and four children. Funeral services will be held at the residence this morning at 11 o'clock, and carriages will leave Harry G. Poole's chapel at 9:30 o'clock. Burial will be in the family cemetery.

Elizabeth Chastian.

Elizabeth Chastian, aged 7 years, met her death at the residence, 80 Wells street, yesterday from a fence railing falling upon her. She was taken to the Grady hospital after the accident, but died soon after arriving at that institution. The body was removed to the undertaking establishment of Harry G. Poole. Funeral services will not be announced until later.

Miss Lilla Hill.

Funeral services of Miss Lilla Hill were conducted at the Tabernacle Baptist church yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. W. H. Peacock officiating. Interment was in Westview cemetery.

J. A. Casey.

Funeral services of John A. Casey were held yesterday afternoon at the residence, Casey's cemetery. Burial was in Casey's cemetery. The deceased was the oldest resident of Fulton county, having come here in 1838. His father was the contractor for the Western and Atlantic road.

Mrs. T. J. Terry.

Funeral services of Mrs. T. J. Terry were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence, 147 Kirkwood avenue. Burial was in Sylvester cemetery.

Mrs. Loouisa Tarleton.

Funeral services for Mrs. Louisa Tarleton were held yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock in the private chapel of Greenberg, Bond & Bloomfield. The body was sent to Newman, Ga., for burial. The deceased was the wife of C. F. Tarleton.

Mrs. R. M. Hall, Warrenton, Ga.

Warrenton, Ga., March 3.—(Special.)—Mrs. M. R. Hall, the widow of the late Dr. M. R. Hall, died very suddenly at her home here Saturday morning at 4 o'clock.

The night before she seemed in her usual health. The immediate cause of her death was bronchitis.

She leaves six children, Mrs. Joe McCord and Mr. Oscar Hall, of Atlanta; Mrs. Lillie Walker, Miss Clyde Hall and Mr. Sid Hall, of Warrenton, and Mr. Henry Hall, of Augusta.

The funeral took place Sunday afternoon.

TRIAL OF RUEF THIS WEEK.

Lawyer and Mayor Schmitz Accused of Extortion.

San Francisco, March 3.—The beginning of the trial of the sensational charges against Abraham Ruef, the San Francisco politician and lawyer, is set for Tuesday of this week. The indictment against Ruef accuses him of extortion. The case against Mayor Schmitz was continued to Thursday of this week. According to Judge Dunne, of the superior court, if the mayor is not present in court when the case is called, proceedings will be taken to compel his return. The trial of the charges against Schmitz are expected to develop sensational testimony in the conduct of affairs of San Francisco.

MACON CHURCH CALLS DR. KEY

A Unanimous Call From Tattnall Square Baptist Church.

Macon, Ga., March 3.—(Special.)—At this morning's services in Tattnall Square Baptist church the committee of sixteen members reporting upon the selection of a pastor to succeed Rev. W. H. Sledge, who resigned in January to join the Southern Baptist convention evangelistic work, announced the choice of Dr. W. D. Key, now pastor of the Baptist church in Washington, Ga. When the name of this eminent preacher was placed before the congregation the call was made unanimous with a moment's notice. A committee composed of A. L. Adams, chairman of the board of deacons, and J. S. McLemore was named to go to Washington at once and notify Dr. Key of the call.

That he will accept, has been a matter of much concern with the committee, and they will do everything possible to bring Dr. Key to Macon. This Baptist pastor was educated in Tennessee, and received his training for the ministry in the seminary at Louisville. He is 50 years of age, and has held numbers of important charges. He has already been heard by the members of the congregation, and the church will be highly pleased should he agree to take up the work laid down by Rev. Mr. Sledge.

SHIP WATERCRESS NORTH.

A New Industry for Gadsden Is the Watercress Company.

Gadsden, Ala., March 3.—(Special.)—An industry new to this section has been established here. E. H. Dickey and associates have acquired the privilege of gathering watercress from numerous springs and branches in the territory along the Louisville and Nashville railroad between this city and Wellington. Mr. Dickey has already commenced operations and is shipping large quantities of the vegetable to New York and other eastern markets where it finds a ready sale at a good profit.

The company has two tracts of water almost covered with cress, which would make a field of ten acres or more. The industry will assume large proportions.

ROOSEVELT BOY HAS DIPHTHERIA

Archie Ill at the White House With Dread Disease.

Washington, March 3.—President Roosevelt's young son, Archie, has diptheria, but it is said he is not seriously ill. The patient has been isolated in the southwest room of the white house, and a strict quarantine is being maintained.

Surgeon General Rixey, the president's physician, tonight said that he was first called in to see Archie last Friday. Dr. Rixey at once began the use of antitoxin and sent for a trained nurse. He has assured the president and Mrs. Roosevelt that their son is not seriously ill and that there is no occasion for alarm. Archie was in school last week until the day he was taken ill.

Hughes' Fight on Kelsey.

Albany, N. Y., March 3.—The question whether or not Otto Kelsey shall be removed from the office of superintendent of the New York insurance department will be taken up on Monday by the senate committee on judiciary. Governor Hughes recommendation that Mr. Kelsey be removed was referred to that committee.

FARMS AND FARMERS

THE NEXT COTTON CROP.

Doubtless many farmers have already "pitched" their crops for the year 1907, and determined in their own minds how much cotton and how much (little ?) corn they will plant. But it is not too late to revise such determination and plant either a greater or less area than first purposed. I was today asked by a farmer what would cotton probably sell for next fall. My reply was "No living man knows nor can possibly know." I added the suggestion that if there shall be an average increase of 10 per cent in the area that shall be planted in cotton, and it shall prove to be as good a year for cotton as was 1904, a fifteen million bale crop might be harvested next fall.

Would the market hold up to a remunerative price with such a record-breaker as that would be? Would consumption keep pace with such an increase in the supply of the staple as that would mean? I do not know—it is very doubtful to say the least. Could the organizations now at work in the effort to secure and maintain a fair price for cotton succeed in such effort in the face of such a prospect? It is exceedingly doubtful if they could, if not certain that they could not. The organization of the farmers has done a great work in the last few years, with the result of adding many millions of dollars to the market value of the south's great staple. It has persuaded the farmers to plant a smaller area and to adopt a self-sustaining system of farming; it has created, or developed, a sentiment on the subject of the just demands of the producers of cotton for more remunerative prices that has greatly aided in maintaining, to the advantage of the growers, a better market price. There has been for some time a growing sense of the injustice that has been suffered by farmers in the past. The tendency of investigation and legislation is to cut out—as far as possible—the immediate expenses and profits that waylay every bale of cotton from the time it leaves the field where it grew until it reaches the manufacturer. The bucket shop systers and the illegal methods of the regular cotton exchanges have been brought to the bar of legislation and good reason to hope that the day may be near at hand when the business of buying and selling and transportation of cotton shall be placed on a firm foundation of right and justice.

But there have been some very crude economic views presented of the relation between cost of production and the market price of cotton.

Some of our very best workers, in the interest of sustaining good prices, seem to believe that there is approximately a fixed cost of producing cotton, only liable to change as the prices of labor, the cost of fertility, the market value of mules, and the general increased cost of living change. That this is not true should occur to any one on a little reflection. Admitting that these items of expense do have a direct and inevitable effect on cost of production, it still is true that this cost depends more on the man than on anything, and perhaps everything else. One farmer, by his improved methods, the exercise of skill in intensive farming, rotation and soil improvements, may produce cotton—ready for market—at a cost of 6 cents (and possibly less) per pound; while his neighbor across the public highway may not succeed in producing a bale at a less cost than 8 or 9 cents (and often more) per pound. There are certainly many fields planted to cotton every year the product of which must cost more than 10 cents per pound of lint. Does any one doubt it?

So then the cost of producing cotton is very largely and closely related to the skill and good judgment of the individual farmer. It is what we sometimes call the "personal equation." It is not so much a question of soil as it is a question of intelligent skill and sound judgment in the business of farming. As the Poet Lanier said in one of his poems, "There's more in the man than there is in the land," when seeking the cause of a farmer's failure to prosper at his calling.

Every farmer ought to have found out long ago that he cannot make money growing cotton at the rate of one bale to three or four acres. There is no great deal of money at one bale to two acres—even at 10 to 11 cents per pound, market price. Yet the south has never yet averaged more than one bale to 2 1-3 acres (?). I put the interrogation point there because not absolutely certain of the correctness of the statement.

Then what is to become of the thousands of farmers who do not average one bale to three acres? Is it possible for any sort of cooperation and combination of effort to carry the market price to a point high enough to bring these one-bale-to-the-acres farmers (and less) into the ark of safety? None, whatever, is the verdict of commonsense and experience.

Such men must remain poor and hard-up, just able—by the skin of their teeth—to pull through the year, partly satisfy their creditors and get a start on another year's profitless toil.

What is true in regard to cotton is true in regard to everything that is produced on a farm—corn, small grain, potatoes, milk and butter and what not. There is no possibility of making a profit growing corn at a cost of 60 cents a bushel when it may not sell for more in the market.

Not to appear too pessimistic, it is noteworthy the considerable number of farmers—generally young farmers—who express a purpose, or will make the effort, to produce one to one and a half bales to the acre this year. They are going to reduce area, concentrate preparation and fertilizer on the better land, make a smaller number of bales of cotton and more profit on each bale. Such a course is the true solution of the problem of scarcity of labor as well as very helpful towards maintaining a good market price.

R. J. REDDING.

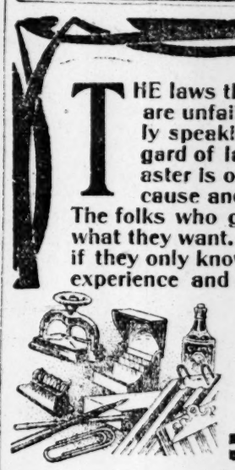


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Warehouse Space For Rent

At Numbers 20 and 22 Trinity avenue, we have listed with us for rent a building of two floors, each floor having a space of about 47x200 feet. The building is equipped with a splendid elevator, wired for electric lights, and has all necessary plumbing connections. The central location of this warehouse makes it especially desirable for manufacturing, warehouse or wholesale business, as it is on a prominent street and within two or three blocks of all of the freight depots. Especial attention is called to the second floor which does not contain a single column, and is lighted on all four sides. The building is now occupied, but can be had on short notice. Price, $150.00 per month.

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THE laws that govern in this old world of ours are unfailing. There are no accidents, strictly speaking. Through ignorance and disregard of law disaster often comes, but disaster is only the sting of violated law. It's cause and effect, first and last and always. The folks who get what they want have to know what they want. In the matter of Office Supplies, if they only know what they want it for, our large experience and complete stock will enable us to supply them with the best article for their particular purpose. Call, phone or write us today. Foote & Davies Co., Office Supply Dept., 63-67 E. Alabama Street, Atlanta.

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SECOND: Five-room cottage, new and all modern improvements, nice bath, etc. $2,400 and easy terms; on Cunningham Place.

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Special Notices

FUNERAL NOTICES.

SCOTT—Died, Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Frank L. Woodruff, 98 East Linden avenue, Mrs. Jane E. Scott, widow of the late Dr. Preston S. Scott, of Louisville, Ky., and mother of Campbell Scott, of New York; Rumsey W. Scott, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Frank L. Woodruff, of Atlanta, Ga. Notice of funeral later. Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

BROOKS—Friends of Mrs. Laura L. Brooks, Mr. J. M. Brooks, Mrs. F. M. Bridges, Mrs. M. E. Perkins, Mr. E. D. Brooks are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Laura L. Brooks this (Monday) morning at 10:30, from Barclay & Brandon's chapel. Interment at Westview. Rev. Drs. Christian and Norcross will officiate. The following gentlemen will please act as pallbearers: James Sharp, F. M. York, J. D. Simmons, J. B. Brooks, N. W. Davidson and Mose Cobb.

STEINHAGEN—Friends of Professor and Mrs. R. T. Steinhagen, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blosser and Miss Florence Steinhagen are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. R. T. Steinhagen this (Monday) afternoon at 2:30 p. m., from the residence, 274 Spring street. Interment at Westview. The following gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and meet at Barclay & Brandon's at 2 o'clock. Harry Young, J. G. Gause, Peyton H. Todd, O. H. Jones, F. A. Wynne and Frank Whiteside.

MEETING NOTICE.



A stated conclave of Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 4, K. T., will be held in its asylum this (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock sharp for the transaction of business. At 8 o'clock the Commandery will be opened in full form for inspection. Right Eminent Sir John J. Seay, Grand Commander, will officially visit and inspect the Commandery.

The Order of the Temple will be conferred and refreshments will be served.

All qualified Sir Knights courteously invited to attend. By order of

JOHN W. MURRELL, Commander.

Attest
A. P. TRIPOD, Recorder.
C. H. ESSIG, C. G.

HARRY LESLIE WALKER
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No. Depart To—		No. Arrive From—	
2 Nashville..	8:35 am	3 Nashville..	7:10 am
92 Nashville..	4:50 pm	73 Rome	9:45 am
72 Rome	5:10 pm	93 Nashville..	11:45 am
4 Nashville..	8:50 pm	1 Nashville..	7:35 pm

All trains daily.

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These arrivals and departures are given only as information, and are not guaranteed.

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Memphis	11:20 am	New York. ..	11:30 am
New York ...	4:30 pm	Athens.	4:00 pm
Clinton.	8:00 pm	Memphis	4:45 pm
Birmingham..	7:45 pm	Washington..	8:00 pm

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